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A City in Nevada at the Time of Christ

where salt was mined and cotton grown. In next week's issue of The Outlook M. R. Harrington, of the Museum of the American Indian, in New York, tells the fascinating story of the unearthing of a buried city of the Early Pueblos, two thousand years old.

Published weekly by The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th Street, New York. Copyright, 1927, by The Outlook Company. By subscription $5.00 a year for the United States and Canada. Single copies 15 cents each. Foreign subscription to countries in the postal Union, $6.56.

Harold T. Pulsifer, *President and Managing Editor*
Nathan T. Pulsifer, *Vice-President*
Ernest Hamlin Abbott, *Editor-in-Chief and Secretary*
Lawrence F. Abbott, *Contributing Editor*

THE OUTLOOK, March 2, 1927. Volume 145, Number 9. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $5.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., and December 1, 1926, at the Post Office at Dunellen, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY - - President

A Mutual Organization—Founded in 1845. Incorporated under the Laws of New York

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Eighty-second Annual Statement

To the Policy-holders:

You, the members of the New York Life Insurance Company, owned 2,220,784 policies at the close of business on December 31, 1926.

You are a vast community of people representing every honest walk in life—farmers, bankers, tradesmen, merchants, laborers, manufacturers, employers and employees, and professional men and women—young and old—all banded together in a common enterprise for the common good.

If you and your families could be brought together, you would populate one of the largest cities in the world. What a city it would be, with every family striving to safeguard its own future through a single co-operative institution for insurance and savings!

A Prosperous Year

In 1926, this Company, which you own, wrote another chapter of progress:

New insurance over **900 Million Dollars.**

Total insurance in force over **5¾ Billion Dollars.**

Paid to members and beneficiaries over **133 Million Dollars,**

including over **53 Millions in Dividends.**

You, the policy-holders, have accumulated assets of more than **1¼ Billion Dollars.** This money plus your future deposits and compound interest will eventually provide for payment of the Company's obligations to you and your beneficiaries.

We believe we are one of the companies Hon. Charles Evans Hughes had in mind when he recently said: "I like to think of the spirit of life insurance, for it is the spirit of achievement."

Nylic Is Your Investing Agent

The fund of more than 1¼ Billion Dollars is invested in accordance with the strict requirements of the laws of the State of New York; and it plays a substantial part in the development of the nation's farms, homes, railroads and public works.

As policy-holders, you practise thrift. You invest soundly and safely. Your money will be available to you and your dependents, impressed with emergency-power, at a time when it will be needed most.

That is what Mr. Hughes meant when he said, in the address to which I have just referred, that a life insurance policy was the best guardian of the purse that had ever been discovered.

Small Average Policy

Your total insurance is impressive; but if you divide it by 2,220,784, the number of policies, you will find that the size of the average policy is only $2,590.

Of course, some members have more than one policy; and many of you are also insured in other companies. But the great majority are UNDERINSURED, as you will see.

Cash Value of Life

Fire insurance and life insurance protect values. The value of a worker's life is the cash worth of his future net earnings, usually far greater than the value of his property. The following points may help you to estimate the monetary value of your life.

The United States Government fixed $10,000 as the insurable life-value of American soldiers and sailors in the Great War, *mostly young unmarried men who had been earning small incomes or none at all.*

Recently, according to the *New York Times*, the American Statistical Association declared that the money value of the average American life (including children and adults who earn no income) is $17,500! *As an income-earner, the value of your life is much greater.*

Consider the capital required to produce income from interest. At 5%, it takes $24,000 to yield $1,200 a year—$100 a month.

How Much Insurance is Needed

The answers to the following questions will enable you to measure your insurance needs: What is the minimum income you will require in your old age, or if you become totally and permanently disabled; and what is the smallest annual income your family could manage on if you were taken away?

Is it $500 a year, or $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, $10,000, or more?

How much will it require to settle your estate—to pay your debts, mortgages, and taxes, including the federal and state inheritance taxes?

How much cash will be needed at your death, or the death of your partner or an official of your company, to stabilize credit or to enable surviving partners or stockholders to acquire the deceased associate's interest in the business and carry on?

Your Program

You probably have a program, because you are insured; but how does your program stand today? How far short is it of the safety mark or the mark you are aiming at? May I suggest that you figure it out for yourself, or call in one of our Agents to help you work out a plan suited to your needs, so that you may feel secure as to your own and your family's future.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, *President*

Financial Summary, January, 1, 1927

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate; First Mortgage Loans on Farms, Homes and Business Properties	$440,388,584.62	Insurance and Annuity Reserves	$1,003,297,782.00
Bonds U. S., other Gov'ts, States, Cities, Counties, Public Utilities, R. R's, etc.	583,984,590.22	Dividends payable to Policy-holders in 1927	54,535,527.00
Policy Loans, Cash and other Assets	242,692,691.20	All other Liabilities	102,448,175.76
		General Contingency Funds	106,784,381.28
Total	$1,267,065,866.04	Total	$1,267,065,866.04

Total Income in 1926 . . . . . $295,341,937.98

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The Outlook

Volume 145 March 2, 1927 Number 9

Progress in Diplomacy

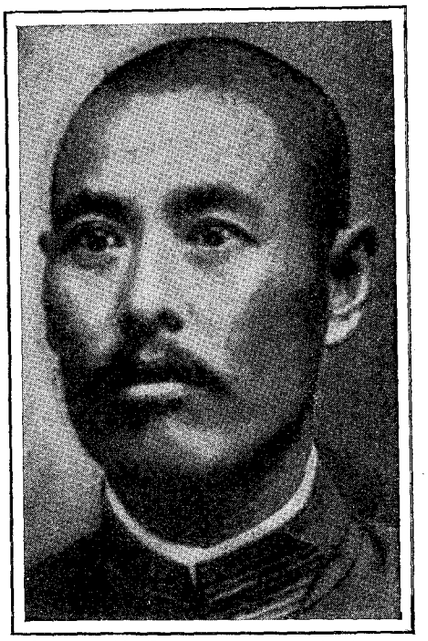
THE past few weeks has been a notable period in advancement of the principle of using career men instead of political appointees in important State Department positions, both abroad and in the Washington offices. No less than six career men within that period have been assigned to important diplomatic posts abroad, and two have been made Assistant Secretaries of State.

The new Assistant Secretaries are William R. Castle, who has been for some years Chief of the Division of European Affairs, and Francis White, who is called home from the position of Counselor of the Embassy at Madrid.

These men succeed as Assistant Secretaries J. Butler Wright, who goes as Minister to Hungary, and Leland Harrison, who is assigned as Minister to Sweden. At the same time, Hugh R. Wilson, who has been for several years Chief of the Division of Current Information, was designated as Minister to Switzerland. A few days earlier William Phillips and Frederick A. Sterling had been named as Ministers, respectively, to Canada and the Irish Free State, as we noted last week, and Hugh Gibson as Ambassador to Belgium—all career men.

All of these appointments are significant, not alone because they are of career men, but also because they maintain the flow of experienced men out from the Department in Washington to foreign service and in from foreign service to the Department in Washington. In due course, Mr. Castle and Mr. White will go out again to foreign stations and the others will come back again to work in the Washington offices. Thus are we fairly on the way toward having a trained corps of diplomats both at home and abroad, familiar with the work of the State Department in the office and in the field, and capable of maintaining a continuity of policy in our dealings with other nations—something that we have sadly lacked in the past.

Of the twenty-five diplomatic appointments that President Coolidge has made, fifteen have been of career men. Credit for putting the policy into effect in a large way belongs to former Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes. Now credit should go to President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg for following the policy even when pressure is heavy for political appointments.



General Wu Pei-fu, the uncertain factor in the Chinese civil war

China's Crisis

THE civil war in China is becoming more and more chaotic. All that seems certain at the moment is that the southern Nationalists have been gaining ground constantly. They have driven back the armies of General Sun Chuan-fang, defending the region around the international port of Shanghai, close upon the city. Mutinies in his forces have given them command of Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province.

In Shanghai itself a general strike has led to disorders which have endangered the foreign residents. They have mobilized their volunteer defense companies, while 700 more marines have been landed from the foreign war-ships in the harbor. Japan is rushing five more battleships to Shanghai. The Chinese authorities have had twenty rioters beheaded in the streets, in an attempt to check the stoning of street cars and molestation of foreigners, as the southern fighters drive closer.

The campaign around Shanghai—intense and disturbing as its meaning is to foreign nations—is, however, of only passing significance in the internal struggle. The decisive test of strength between South and North China will come north of the Yangtze, and for it the armies are drawing together. The battle which is sure to come soon will determine whether the northern militarists can hold out against the Nationalists and divide China into two parts, or whether the Nationalists can master the whole nation.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria, the war lord of the North, has been moving his troops southward to meet the Nationalist advance. But he has met the opposition of his old antagonist, General Wu Pei-fu, of Central China. As Chang's troops have entered Wu's territory, they have been disarmed. It is not clear whether Wu means to play a lone hand, or to throw in his lot with the Nationalists who lately defeated him at Hankow. But in any case the North is divided against itself, and the chances of the Nationalists are improved.

America's opportunity in this crisis, not only in China's affairs but in international relations, we point out in an editorial on another page.

Germany's War Strength

GERMANY seems to be recuperating her fighting strength more rapidly than any one—except, perhaps, Belgian and French military observers—had supposed. That may well be the chief reason for the refusal of France to enter a conference on naval armaments separately from the whole question of land and air armaments. Obviously, a possible menace from Germany is the danger which France would have to consider most seriously in the event of another war.

The Belgian Minister of Defense has made, in the course of a debate on military appropriations in the Belgian Parliament, the statement that Germany is now spending for her army of 100,000 men three-fifths as much as she spent for her army of 800,000 men before the war. The Foreign Minister added to this information the comment that, in addition to the Reichswehr, there must be counted some 200,000 reservists who have received their training. That would make a potential total of 300,000 fighting men. Every four years, it is stated, 100,000 new German soldiers become thus automatically available.

In a discussion in the French Parliament a Senator from the lower Rhine declared that Germany is spending 700,-

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000,000 gold marks, or about $175,000,000, on her army every year.

With the reactionary Nationalists now influential in the German Government, France may well stop to think carefully before she limits her own power. Until the system of League control of German armaments is operating to her satisfaction, she is forced to wonder whether she has won security from the war. The situation re-emphasizes the importance of the Locarno treaties between the Allies and Germany as the best hope of avoiding a future outbreak of new conflicts in Europe.

"Neutralizing" Nicaragua?

CIVIL war in Nicaragua is continuing —less obtrusively, at least so far as the front pages of the newspapers are concerned, but obstinately. The forces of the Liberals, under the direction of the rebel administration headed by Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the former Vice-President, have gained important victories in their advance toward the capital. The armies of President Diaz, according to cable despatches, appear to be more or less demoralized. Meanwhile overtures for an armistice and peace negotiations made by Rear-Admiral Latimer, commanding the naval forces of the United States, have led to no definite result.

Consequently, some 600 more United States marines have been landed in Nicaragua to preserve order around the capital and in other places where citizens and interests of the United States may need protection. Further, it has been reported that an additional force of 1,200 marines would be sent from this country.

The Administration at Washington denies that this means intervention. It may not have this meaning, technically, if the contending Nicaraguan forces are permitted to fight it out to a finish in areas outside the neutralized zones. But the distinction between protection of our interests and intervention probably will appear slight to Nicaraguans and to other Latin-Americans. Further, there have been reports that our authorities might decide upon a policy of what is termed "neutralization" of Nicaragua. If this means stopping the civil war, the difference between "neutralization" and intervention might appear—even to the ordinary observer—so slight as to be imperceptible.

Such action may prove to be the best way out of a bad situation. But the public has a right to know what policy is to be followed and what it means. The aim of the United States should be to restore at least the semblance of representative government as well as order to Nicaragua.

Polygamy in Russia

FROM the very first year of their rule the Soviet authorities carried on a pitiless campaign against the "*bourgeois* family." They simplified divorce to such an extent that it could be obtained in a few minutes on the mere demand of either party, opened the state hospitals for free abortions, and encouraged by all means the propaganda of "free love" in the daily press and in literature. Soon, however, the Soviet authorities realized that here, as in their radical economic "reforms," the process of destruction went too far: men married and divorced overnight, changing several wives a year; thousands of women besieged the courts of justice with demands for alimony; thousands of children had to be registered as "collective" sons or daughters of so many "co-fathers."

The new Code of Marriage and Divorce Laws adopted not long ago by the Central Executive Committee has been drafted with the object of protecting a little better the rights of women, who have proved to be the main sufferers in the process of the destruction of the old family. Yet the Communist lawmakers apparently did not want to make divorce more difficult. That would have been "reactionary." Therefore they decreed that any more or less protracted liaison should be considered as a "de facto marriage," defensible by law and entitling, in case of discontinuation, the wife (or the husband) to alimony. The code is, however, drafted in such a manner that not only unmarried, but also married, men (or women) can have such "de facto" wives (or husbands). Thus polygamy finds legal protection in Russia. Meanwhile, it is admitted by all Soviet papers that the practice of polygamy is growing all over Russia, especially among the formerly strictly monogamic peasants.

It is impossible to tell whether the new code will contribute in any way to the defense of women's rights. But it is really noteworthy that it should sanction polygamy in hitherto Christian Russia on the very morrow of its abolition by Kemal Pasha in its cradle in the land of the "unspeakable Turk."

The Sea Powers and Naval Limitation

WITH France and Italy inhospitable to President Coolidge's suggestion of a naval limitation conference to include them, the consideration of a conference is restricted to the three great sea Powers—Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Continental Europe, that is to say, is out of the discussion of naval armaments as a problem separate from land armaments. But that leaves it an open question whether the Powers that rule the high seas can come to an agreement without knowing what the strongest nations in the European Continent may do.

Japan has replied cordially in acceptance of the American proposal. But, said Premier Wakatsuki before the Japanese Parliament, is it proper that Japan should continue at the same time her navy construction program? And the first move in the game of diplomatic bargaining appears in the Japanese note. The Japanese Government expresses its satisfaction that the United States apparently is not inclined to insist on a rigid policy as regards the application of the famous 5–5–3 ratio to auxiliary warships. It has been known that Japan might be reluctant to agree to this ratio for cruisers and submarines. With both Great Britain and Japan far superior to the United States in cruiser strength, this unobtrusive section in the Japanese response is significant.

Great Britain's answer is still to come. The British attitude has been markedly favorable to President Coolidge's proposal. But with France building submarines as fast as she can afford to do so and at the same time refusing to join in the naval conference, it may be difficult for Great Britain to disregard a possibly threatening Continental rivalry and give an unqualified adherence to any arrangement restricting her power of defense.

A Conservator of Wild Life

THE man to whom Theodore Roosevelt referred as "one of the keenest naturalists we have ever had and a man of singularly balanced development" has retired, after more than fifty years of active work, to devote the remainder of his life to assembling and making available for the future such portions of his work as are not already in usable form. He is Dr. E. W. Nelson, for the past eleven years Chief of the United States Biological Survey, that bureau of the Department of Agriculture which has to do with the conservation of wild life.

Dr. Nelson has been singularly devoted to exploration. In his youth he went into the rigors of the far North despite the handicap of weak lungs. Perhaps the fact that he never married is due to his desire to keep himself free for long sojourns in remote places.

As long ago as 1881 Dr. Nelson was

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Better arm you to the sudden time

(King John, Act V, Scene 6)

Kirby in the New York Morning World

Marking the reef

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Kirby in the New York Morning World

Behind the breastworks

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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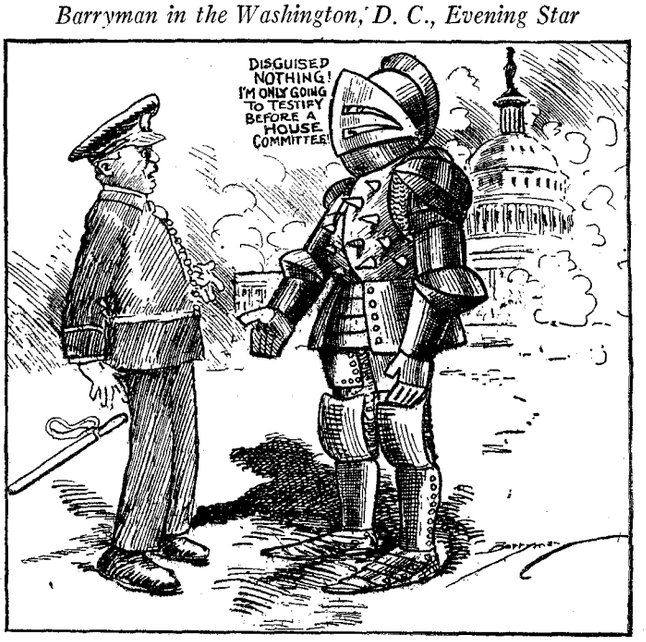
Still guarding the door

From O. B. Nelson, Kendallville, Ind.

Barryman in the Washington, D. C., Evening Star



From Mrs. M. Whitney, Takoma Park, D. C.

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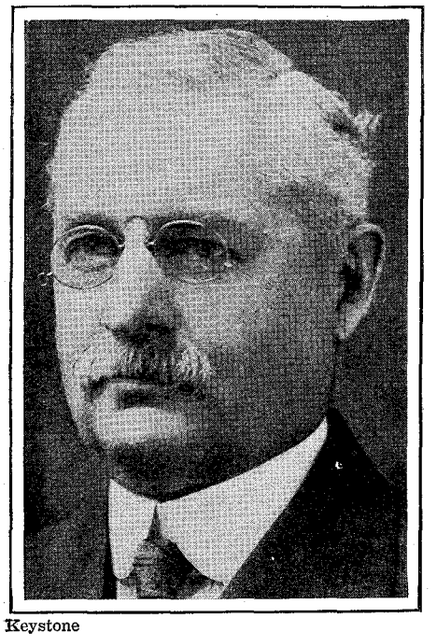
biologist with the Jeannette search expedition. He was with the first party that landed on Wrangell Island, and thus is one of the founders of the claim on which the United States asserts title as against Russia to that frozen land, as important as it is remote. Even further back, in the late 'seventies, he was working among the remoter Eskimo tribes of Alaska, and his publications on the cus-



Keystone

Dr. E. W. Nelson

toms and history of that people are still authoritative.

But Dr. Nelson was not so much a lover of the high North as of exploration for its own sake. Later he turned toward the tropics and, almost continuously for fourteen years, was engaged in explorations in Mexico and southward. As the result of that work, he and others have described hundreds of species previously unknown to science. Much of the data, however, has never been worked up, and to it, largely, Dr. Nelson expects to devote his time.

As Chief of the Biological Survey, Dr. Nelson has done a notable work in the establishment of game and bird refuges, in enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and otherwise increasing the safeguards of American wild life.

Paul G. Redington, for some time Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, will become Chief of the Biological Survey. Dr. Nelson will continue with the Survey, in an advisory capacity, as Senior Biologist.

Byrd Will Adventure Again

COMMANDER RICHARD EVELYN BYRD is not the type of man to rest on the laurels of his flight over the North Pole last year, nor yet to count his contribution to aircraft exploration complete. Instead he announced soon afterward his determination eventually to pioneer the air path to the South Pole. Now, in the meanwhile, his plane and his plans are well under way for an attempt in May or June to win the $25,000 Orteig prize for the first nonstop flight between New York and France.

An air trip of 3,600 miles, much of it over open sea, is certain to be hazardous. Captain René Fonck's disastrous attempt last year was not needed to put forward that point. But Commander Byrd, a Lancelot of the air, is more than an adventurer: he is a scientist; a man who is thinking beyond each venture he takes, and yet a man who makes his preparations and calculations thoroughly. He will be backed by public confidence in the success of the flight.

An Æneid and a Race

ANOTHER flier who accomplished an epochal flight has finished the first leg of what he has hoped would be a second great air voyage. The Italian Commander de Pinedo, who flew from Rome to Tokyo by way of Australia two years ago, has been attempting, as this comment is written, to make his heavily laden hydro-monoplane rise from the harbor of Porto Praya, in the Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa, for a "hop" of 1,750 miles to Brazil. The reported abandonment of his attempt is, we hope, only temporary. He has come from Sardinia on a trip which was planned as a gigantic loop through South America and North America and back to Italy by way of Newfoundland and the Azores.

Quite against Commander de Pinedo's expectation, his stage across the South Atlantic—a trip which was accomplished by a Spanish flight last year—has been turned into a race. A party of Uruguayan fliers under Major Larre-Borges left Italy a week after Commander de Pinedo with the determination to overtake him and beat him to Brazil. Their plane is much like de Pinedo's, but it has greater carrying capacity, and consequently a greater cruising radius. If de Pinedo's difficulty in getting sufficient fuel into his machine for his ocean crossing while still keeping the weight of the plane low enough to rise should continue for several days more, the Uruguayan plane would be very likely to pass him. But he is only beginning a long, ambitious flight and is not consciously racing, whereas the Uruguayan plane plans to go no farther than Montevideo, and its professed aim is racing de Pinedo. But, whatever the merits of the race, despatches from Rome indicate that it is the sole Italian topic of conversation.

Revolution

THE McNary-Haugen Bill lacks only the signature of the President to be law. And it may receive either the President's signature or his veto before

Wide World

Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd

this issue of The Outlook is in the hands of subscribers. A fight which has continued for years has at last been won, so far as Congress is concerned. Many Representatives who voted against the McNary-Haugen Bill last spring voted for it the other day.

A revolution has been wrought. For, if the President signs the bill, the country will have embarked upon a course new to it. Where that course may lead was indicated by the leaders of the two parties on the floor of the House.

Representative Tilson, the Republican floor leader, said:

> This bill leads in the direction of Sovietism. It means that a particular class of our citizens are to be clothed with tremendous powers over the very means of life itself, affecting vitally the life and fortunes of the whole people.

Representative Garrett, the Democratic floor leader, said:

> If the scheme of an equalization fee goes into the law and begins to work, within the next decade we shall see a complete revolution in the relation of agriculture to all other industries. You will see agriculture put upon the plane of a public service corporation. The inevitable evolution

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will be Government regulation of the farm as marked as now exists with regard to public utilities.

Tilson fears the effects of the bill on other classes of the population; Garrett fears the effects of the bill upon farmers themselves. But they were equally vigorous in their opposition. The President, too, has unceasingly opposed the principle of this bill.

Has anything like this been seen before—a bill passed by both houses of Congress over the opposition of the Administration and of the organization leaders of both great parties?

The Banker's Shoe on the Other Foot

THE enactment of the McFadden Banking Bill will doubtless check, if it does not stop, the tendency of banks to surrender National charters and continue in business under State charters. Indeed, there is the possibility that the tendency will be reversed and that there will be a flood of applications for National charters from banks heretofore under State charters. Something of the sort undoubtedly was hoped for by some of the bill's supporters, feared by some of its opponents.

The two main objects of the McFadden Bill, which almost certainly will be approved by the President, are to renew in perpetuity the charters of the Federal Reserve Banks and to permit National banks to engage in branch banking in States where State banks are permitted that privilege now or in the future. Such laws are now in force in twenty-two States, and the fact that State banks in those States have had the advantage of branch-banking privileges has been, in the main, responsible for surrenders of National charters.

The long fight against the McFadden Bill was waged mainly by small bankers who feared that it would enable the large central banks, by establishing numerous branches, to put the smaller institutions out of business, and thus to establish a sort of banking monopoly. The fight for some time had centered around the Hull amendments, which would have limited the branch privilege for National banks to those States in which State banks now enjoy it. The Hull amendment was defeated, and the branch privilege will be automatically extended to National banks in any State which may hereafter enact a branch banking law for State banks.

The fear of evil consequences from the act are probably, in the main, groundless. There will always be opportunity for the State banks, which may engage in phases of banking not open to the National banks. Without the act, on the other hand, the National banks might have been weakened to the extent of bringing about a collapse of the Federal Reserve system, with consequent disaster to the country.

The opposition to the bill was fatally weakened by the coalition of McFadden Bill and McNary-Haugen Bill support-

Wide World

Commander de Pinedo

ers. Many of the smaller bankers, who opposed the McFadden Bill, favored the McNary-Haugen Bill. Measured in results, this was one of the most effective of recent Congressional coalitions. Both bills were very promptly passed.

Better Late than Loose

THE disadvantage arising from the likelihood of no medicinal liquor legislation at this session of Congress is more than offset by the fact that the bill drafted by the sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee is a much tighter bill than was the Green-Andrews Medicinal Liquor Bill. The outstanding advantage of the new over the old bill is that it does not put the Government into that most tricky of all businesses, the liquor business, but provides for the manufacture and sale of medicinal spirits by private concerns under strict regulation. It makes certain that medicinal spirits shall always be sold at reasonable prices. And it provides all of the aids that the Green-Andrews Bill did to the effective enforcement of prohibition.

The new bill, which bears the name of Representative Hawley, would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue permits for the manufacture of medicinal spirits according to formulas prescribed by him. These permittees, of whom there may never be more than six, must sell liquor at a fair price based on cost of production, must bottle it in distinctive bottles made under permit of the Secretary of the Treasury, must label it as directed by the Secretary, and neither label nor bottle can bear any brand, trade-mark, or trade name.

Within two years after the approval of the act all existing stocks of distilled spirits must be concentrated in not more than six warehouses under Government supervision. The same permittees given the right to manufacture liquors are to acquire these concentrated stocks, but only at a reasonable price, to be determined by arbitration if necessary. This old liquor, with certain minor exceptions, is to be bottled under the same regulations as new liquors.

When as much as five million gallons shall have been concentrated, the Secretary of the Treasury will promulgate the fact and, commencing thirty days thereafter, druggists can purchase medicinal spirits only from these warehouses or from stocks forfeited to the United States.

If stocks at any time become inadequate for medicinal needs, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue permits for importation, with safeguards similar to those thrown around permits for manufacture.

Congress Sheds a Fallacy

THE singularly fatuous belief that postal receipts could be increased by raising rates has, for the time at least, been exploded. Both houses of Congress have passed rate reduction bills, but the revisions are not identical and are in process of adjustment in conference. Unfortunately, this comes so late that the bill may be caught and crushed in the last-minute jam.

If the bill becomes law, the United States will again become acquainted with mailing cards. The two-cent rate is to be abolished and the old rate of one cent restored.

The most important reductions, however, are in the second-class mail rates. The rates on general publications carrying advertising are reduced for all zones, the larger reductions being for the more remote zones. The rate for the seventh and eighth zones drops from nine cents to five and five and one-half cents. Comparable reductions are made in third and fourth class rates.

The publications that have suffered under present rates may have to continue suffering until the next session of Congress, but Senate and House and

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Post Office Department apparently have learned the lesson that increasing rates beyond what "the traffic will bear" is not the way to increase postal revenues.

Congressional Pugilism

THERE were three fist fights in Congress recently within about as many days.

Was the like ever seen or heard of? What are we coming to?

Well, the world is always worse when any generation is old than when that generation was young. It has been so through all the generations. Perhaps the explanation is that men—and women—forget the bad and remember only the good of their youth. So it is as to Congresses. Those that used to be were the best that ever were, and the one that now is is the worst that can be.

Certainly, it is bad enough to have Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, brother Democrats, sparring at each other on the floor of that "most august deliberative assembly on earth." It may be even worse to have Representative Tincher and Representative Strong, not merely brother Republicans, but brother Kansans, pummeling each other on the floor of the House. Probably it is worst to have Representative Blanton, of Texas, and Representative Bloom, of New York, again brother Democrats, starting a free-for-all in a committee room, exciting meek male stenographers and officials of the Lord's Day Alliance to blows and, it is alleged, kicks.

Those things are bad, undoubtedly, but they are not the worst that ever happened. We must try to remember. We need not, it is true, go back so far as the time when the "great pacificator," Henry Clay, and the anything but pacificator, John Randolph, of Roanoke, adjourned to the dueling ground at Bladensburg and shot it out. Let us remember a scene of hardly more than forty years ago.

John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, polished and scholarly author of "Opportunity" and of the matchless tribute to "Grass," was saying: "If this were a police court, the Senator from Indiana would be sent to the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly."

And Daniel W. Voorhees, that statesman whom the Mid-West worshiped as the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, was urbanely retorting: "Mr. President, the Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing; a great liar and a dirty dog."

Exactly what happened in the way of fisticuffs immediately thereafter is not definitely known. The motion-picture camera, if indeed invented, was scarce and imperfect.

There was a day when "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman, of South Carolina, sprang over two desks to get at Carmack, of Tennessee—and stopped somewhat suddenly when he got there.

There was a day when Beveridge, of Indiana, and Bailey, of Texas, "mixed it up" on the floor of the Senate.

Instances might be multiplied, but the one just mentioned is the one to stop with. It is unique. It was the only fist fight, so far as can be easily ascertained, that has taken place in Congress between members of opposite parties. Party lines have always been pretty strong in Congress. Republicans—except Beveridge—have disdained to fight with Democrats. Democrats—except Bailey—have refused to dirty their hands by boxing Republicans. The three sets of combatants of this session have lived up to the traditions of the elder day. There have been fights in plenty, but they have been kept strictly within party lines.

Elbridge Thomas Gerry

THE life of Elbridge Thomas Gerry, lawyer, banker, and yachtsman, grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of a Senator, was significant principally because its best efforts were devoted to a single practical philanthropy, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He died with the results of his work reaching far and wide.

He was born eighty-nine years ago, in New York, on the site of one of the present mammoth commercial buildings on lower Broadway. His early career, after graduation from Columbia College, was one of successful law practice, which was recognized by his election to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1867.

Three years after that he turned his legal talents to the service of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Early in the course of that activity this Society's rescue of a little girl who was being cruelly mistreated by her foster parents caused Mr. Gerry and his associates to realize acutely the lack of legislation and agencies for the protection of children. That was the inspiration of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, now a highly organized and effective agency, and was the beginning of Mr. Gerry's work of obtaining the enactment of laws in New York State for the protection of children. Those laws were copied by other States; and the society Mr. Gerry helped to found gave impulse to five hundred similar societies throughout the world.

Water Power, Super-Power, Giant Power

MR. DAVENPORT'S article in this issue, like the plans of an engineer or the projects of an empire builder, is an appeal to the imagination. Those who read it with imagination it transports to the future, and it thus enables them to see the consequences of what we may decide to do in the present. As we stand at the forks of the roads, it shows us where each way leads.

It is because men have imagination that they have been able to rise through the ages from a position below that of many animals to a position of the mightiest of creatures.

Man's eyes are less keen than the eagle's; but his imagination has enabled him to conceive the telescope and the microscope by which his gaze can sweep the heavens and pierce into the recesses of matter. His legs are feeble, but by his imagination he has so lengthened his stride that on steel rails and metaled roads he can outrun the fleetest of creatures. By his imagination he has enabled himself to outswim the fish and outfly the bird. Likewise he has made for himself muscles and nerves of steel and fed them with the latent energy that is stored in earth and sky.

To what extent and how rapidly the untapped resources of power shall be enjoyed by all the people depends upon the ability of the people in general to use their imagination. If they live from day to day or year to year, they will let those who have the imagination reap the benefit. They must foresee the time when power will be available as it is not now. They must exercise their imagination sufficiently to do to-day what is necessary to insure the proper distribution of that power to-morrow. Mr. Davenport points out simply one step on the way to that proper distribution, but it is the step that is next before us.

Already there is in existence what is known as super-power. That is, to state it untechnically, the harnessing together of existing steam-power and water-power plants so that the electric energy which they severally generate may be pooled. Every plant has a peak load. Super-power enables the plant that needs additional energy to draw it from plants that have a superabundance of it. Giant power, which at present is but a conception, goes beyond this present achievement. It would tap the energy of the coal at the mine mouth; it would save

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whatever there is in the coal that is not needed for fuel and use it for other purposes, and then would distribute the power from the mine as well as from the falling water to the farm and to the household, as well as to industry and to transportation.

As between these two ways of tying together existing and future power plants Mr. Davenport in this article expresses no choice. It may be too much as yet to ask of the people of America to picture in their minds giant power in operation and contrast it with what is known as super-power. At least, Mr. Davenport does not ask his readers to do so. As he says, "An adequate public control of this modern economic giant, both in its super-power and giant power forms, is becoming an issue of broader proportions every year." To this end Mr. Davenport asks his readers to see at the start the necessity of insuring such adequate public control of only four key centers of water power as a means of insurance against inequitable distribution of the benefits of water power.

In concluding this comment on Mr. Davenport's article we wish to emphasize in particular one point that Mr. Davenport makes. Any measure which insures the equitable distribution of power is in the interest, not only of the people at large, but also of the public utility. Failure of public regulation is an injury, not only to those who consume the power, but to those who distribute it. It is as much to the interest of the investor that an impartial authority should sit at the switchboard as it is to the interest of those who use the power in factory, farm, or dwelling. Industrial statesmanship requires imagination, not only in the tapping of sources of power, but also in the distribution of power. Industrial autocracy, like political autocracy, invites revolution. In these days of growing industrial democracy the true conservative is not he who resists but he who helps to guide the power of the people.

"Let's Not Think"

FIVE men adrift on a raft in mid-ocean were rescued. When they were brought aboard the liner that discovered them, only one was found to be sane. He had been a passenger on a steamship that had foundered. He was evidently a well-educated man. In physique he was not the equal of the others, who had been seamen; but his was the only mind to survive. When asked if he could explain why he alone had not been crazed by the common experience, he replied, "I had something to think about."

Are the undergraduates in our colleges learning to think sanely about things that matter most? Are they learning to select what is permanent from among the things that are ephemeral? Could they stand the test of the raft adrift at sea?

After college they are going to be adrift on the sea of this modern world. They are going to encounter its shoals, its reefs, its testing storms, its even more severely testing calms. Are their minds so trained that they will have things to think about? If not, no matter how much else they may have acquired, they have failed to secure education.

In this issue of The Outlook an undergraduate in an American college draws a picture of the minds of his fellow-students. Even if full allowance is made for the disposition of students to avoid the semblance of priggishness, it cannot be said that his picture is a mere caricature. In our American colleges the pressure is prevailingly for doing rather than thinking. The extra-curricular employment of the normal undergraduate is in what are well called "activities." Even the curriculum itself seems to discourage the habit of meditation and discussion. Ideas, like meals at cafeterias, are snatched on the run.

Speaking before the Harvard Club of Boston, Dr. Lewis Perry, Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, one of the best as well as one of the oldest of American preparatory schools, traced this disinclination to think back to the preparatory school, attributing it, at least in part, to the fact that going to college is no longer an adventure but a habit, and therefore does not rouse in the sub-freshman any special thought. Said Mr. Perry:

> I have asked a good many boys this question: "What are the seniors in school thinking about?" And I have asked the same question of freshmen in college, always adding: "The question does not concern itself with what I want you to be thinking about or what you think you ought to be thinking about, but what are you thinking about." And the answer has come with surprising frankness: "Why, Mr. Perry, most of us are not thinking at all."
>
> I was brought up to believe that the thoughts of youth were long, long thoughts. We seem to have changed all that. In general, the thoughts of youth are short, short thoughts in 1927.
>
> I asked one boy what he most wanted in college, and he answered fairly enough: "A coonskin coat."

If the testimony of the undergraduate author of "Let's Not Think" and of the Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy is to be taken seriously, it behooves those who are directing our colleges to-day to consider whether the responsibility can be left wholly on "this materialistic age" or on the breakdown of the home, or whether it does not rest also on themselves. The young men and women in our colleges to-day—as Mr. Perry and others have testified—are distinctly more wholesome, more open-minded, more alert and competent, than the undergraduates of a generation ago; but they do not find in college, as a rule, the impulse to think "long, long thoughts," to meditate, to find or even seriously to seek their way through the problems of life. In response to a question from the New York "Evening Post," prompted by suicides among students, and addressed to a number of educators, President Faunce, of Brown, said recently:

> Our best young people have revolted against the old requirements, social, academic, and religious; but a world in which nothing is required is a world in which nothing is achieved. . . . These young people are charming and sincere, but do not know whether they are going or coming. They float pleasantly along, but have lost the points of the compass and have dropped the oars.

Is not such testimony an indication that our colleges have turned somewhat away from their true function? Have they not been busying themselves too much with the externals of life—from the chemistry of soils to business administration—too little with the best that has been thought and said of life itself? In the search for truth there must be liberty; but what avails such liberty if the very search itself is abandoned?

Our Opportunity in China

IN the present crisis in China the United States has an opportunity for action which might be as far-reaching and beneficial as our return of the Boxer Indemnity.

In 1906 Dr. Arthur H. Smith (with the co-operation of Dr. Lyman Abbott, then Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, and Lawrence F. Abbott, then President of The Outlook Company) suggested to President Roosevelt, as an act of statesmanship, the return of one-half of the Boxer Indemnity to China, to be used for the education of young Chinese in American institutions. The proposal of the veteran missionary appealed to the imagination of President Roosevelt, and the remission of the unpaid portion of the indemnity was, on President Roosevelt's recommendation, authorized. China at that time was in a period of

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depression. This act of the American Government not only restored the spirits of the Chinese but established America high in their esteem. Since then the position of Americans in China has been unique. A similar opportunity for service in the promotion of the influence of America, and therefore of democratic institutions, in China knocks at the door of this Administration. But it is an opportunity which will pass quickly unless it is seized.

The British envoy, Mr. O'Malley, has come to a new diplomatic agreement with the Nationalist Government of South China at Hankow regarding the rights of British subjects and the status of British concessions. Negotiations for a similar agreement are under way with the Government of North China at Peking.

In this juncture there is one useful thing that the United States might do. It could follow up the recent statement of Secretary Kellogg, to the effect that our Government is prepared to deal with representatives of both sides in China, by a definite offer. It could ask the Chinese to appoint their delegates for a conference on the trade and political rights of Americans in China. That would be an unmistakable proof of our good faith, which would put the responsibility on the Chinese to take the next step. As an evidence of our good will to China, such a deed now might be of incalculable value and benefit in years to come.

The Eighteenth Amendment in 1928

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE assertion by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, already reported in The Outlook, that the question of prohibition must be squarely faced by the Republican National Convention of 1928 has been agreed to by one of the outstanding Republican leaders, Senator Borah. This apparent agreement between them simply reveals their actual and fundamental disagreement. Mr. Butler is of the opinion that the Republican Party cannot win the election unless its platform, and by inference its candidate, frankly and openly espouses modification, if not repeal, of the Eighteenth Amendment. Senator Borah, on the other hand, thinks the Republicans cannot win by compromise and must indorse the Amendment and its vigorous enforcement.

I agree with them both that the issue must be met. As in the days of Lincoln and Douglas and the slavery controversy, and the days of McKinley and Bryan and the sound money conflict, so in these days of the dispute about the liquor trade, "pussyfooting" and compromise will be disastrous to any candidate or party. The split in the country has gone too far and too deep to admit of conciliatory tactics. The struggle is slowly but surely taking on the aspect of "an irrepresssible conflict." The liquor trade, like the slave trade, must be outlawed throughout the entire territory of the United States or it must be taken back into the fold of respectability under the protection of the Government. It is as impossible to settle the liquor-trade question by applying degrees of alcoholic content as it was to settle the slave-trade question by applying degrees of latitude. The country has tried high license, local option, State prohibition, and they have all failed—chiefly because of the brazen contempt of the liquor trade for any form of regulation. The point has now been reached where the country must and will be either all dry or all wet.

Of course, this statement of the political problem is not as simple as it sounds. It will be difficult to get either of the two great political parties to take a clear-cut position with regard to the liquor trade. The Democratic Party is in the North, on the whole, wet; in the South, on the whole, dry. There is no such geographical division in the Republican Party, unless it may be said that in many of the strong Republican States of the Middle West the dry sentiment is vigorous if not overwhelming. There is, under these circumstances, more temptation for the Democratic managers to compromise than for the Republicans. If Mr. Borah is to lead the fight in the 1928 Convention for a sound liquor plank, we hope he will emphasize the not illogical parallel between the liquor trade and the slave trade to which The Outlook has more than once called the attention of its readers and which is so reasonably stated in a letter I have just received from a distinguished citizen of Connecticut that the passage deserves quoting:

> That the situation at present is unfortunate in the popular indifference and widespread hostility to the maintaining of the undertaking must be admitted. . . . This leads me, however, to query whether a great deal could not be done to disabuse the popular mind of the more or less willful misunderstanding of the reason why the Amendment was put into the Constitution and what is expected will be gained by its incorporation in the life of the people. The resentment which I have met from good people, who are still my good friends, is that we have sought to stand in moral judgment upon people who drink, on the ground that drinking is in and of itself a sin. Apart from any restriction of their personal liberty, they denounce such a claim as unprovable in itself, and as having, therefore, no right to express itself in the fundamental law of the land.
>
> As I have said in reply to these denunciations, that is not the position we have taken; that our contention is not against drinking as a sin, but against the liquor trade as a menace to the liberty of the people. For a hundred years we tried to regulate the slave trade, and it refused to be regulated. It broke all laws against it; abused all concessions to it; exploited all compromises with it; and finally defied the Government itself in the halls of Congress until we had to prohibit it, even though it involved war.
>
> For more than a hundred years we have been trying to regulate the liquor trade, and it has, in the same spirit, refused to be regulated; it has with the same determination made light of all concessions and compromises, excise rules, and local-option regulations, and made itself the corrupting dictator of Legislature and Congress, until there was nothing left, if we would escape its slavery, but to prohibit it.

The parallel might be carried a little further. Under the institution of slavery high-minded and cultivated men like Dr. Butler maintained a society in some parts of the South unequaled for its charm and comfort. While reading the stories of Thomas Nelson Page I am sometimes tempted to wish for a return of an economic system in which there was no talk of a five-hour day or preposterous wages for bricklayers. When Thomas Jefferson built Monticello and the University of Virginia, no blustering and tyrannical "walking delegate" came around and told him how many bricks he could have laid in a day or that he could not have the stone facing of his buildings cut in such and such a quarry. It must have been pleasant, too, to be assured that your cook would not, because she could not, leave you at five minutes' notice. Nevertheless I am bound to admit that the prohibition of the commerce in slaves, although it has probably deprived me of personal comfort and solace, has been of general social benefit.

Some of the abolitionists were cranks and fanatics and were doubtless very

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unpleasant people to live with. The same may be said of some prohibitionists. There is, however, a story ascribed to the Rev. Mark Pattison, of Lincoln College, Oxford, which occasionally keeps up my courage. About the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Whigs were the radicals and reformers of England—or as radical and reforming as any English politicians could be at that stage of British development—a young Lincoln graduate, about to go up to London to enter political life, came to Dr. Pattison for some advice as to his course. "My advice," replied Mark Pattison, "is to vote with the Whigs but *dine* with the Tories."

I hope to continue to dine with President Butler, who is a delightful table companion, but I am inclined to think I shall vote with Senator Borah.

"Released for Publication"

(With Apologies to Oscar King Davis)

An unofficial and not wholly accurate report of an interview between the Honorable Nicholas Murray Butler, LL. D., President of Columbia University, and Mr. Calvin Coolidge

By ISRAEL T. DEYO

DR. BUTLER. Mr. Coolidge, I am Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., President of Columbia University, and a resident of Morningside Heights. I have called to pay my respects and to get your views on certain public questions which are of vital interest to both me and you.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. You are, of course, aware that I am greatly concerned about the future welfare of the Republican Party and the success of its candidate for the Presidency in 1928.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I assume that you are aware that George Washington, the Father of His Country, served but two terms as President.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. And that, of necessity, eliminates you as a possible candidate for another term.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. While you have shown a commendable interest in other matters affecting the welfare of our people at home and in our relations with foreign governments, and have consistently and fervently urged the practice of economy and other old-fashioned virtues both in public and in private life, I have felt greatly disturbed that you have not come out openly, nor even privately, in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I have also observed, with a feeling akin to pain, a certain unfortunate remark made by you in one of your Messages to Congress, that prohibition is not so much a question of law enforcement as it is of law observance.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I also remember that Roosevelt said at the Minnesota State Fair in 1901: "Without the habit of orderly obedience of the laws, without the stern enforcement of the laws at the expense of those who defiantly resist them, there can be no possible progress, morally or materially."

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. And President Lincoln advocated the obedience and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law so long as it remained the law of the land, notwithstanding the fact that he, at the time, was strenuously seeking a repeal of the law.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I assume, therefore, that you still regard the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a subordinate question and respect for law as a paramount question?

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. Therefore it seems to me that you are eliminated as a possible candidate for another term.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. That being settled, two questions arise upon which I would like an expression of your views.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. First, as to the great issues that will confront the party in 1928; and, second, as to the logical candidate of the party.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. The question which overshadows all others and which most deeply concerns the welfare of our people is this prohibition question.

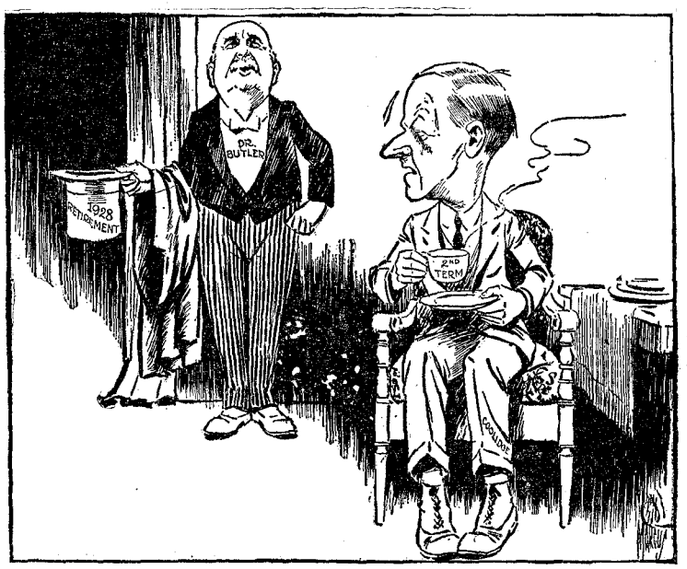
Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. Most of my friends do not believe in this prohibition business. They regard this effort on the part of the Government to deprive them of their morning cocktail as an infringement of their inalienable rights to drink what, when, as, such, as often, and as much as their cultivated habits may permit, and I share in that opinion.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. As President of a university, the greatest in America, quite different from your little old-fashioned College up in Amherst—I don't mean necessarily the greatest President (that is for others to say), but without doubt

Marcus in the New York Times



An embarrassing moment. Butler: "Your hat and coat, sir?"

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the greatest university in America—I have, in season and out of season, advised the young men under my charge that they might with clear conscience and impunity disobey the law, if they so desired, on the ground that it cannot be enforced.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. Seward, Garrison, and John Brown invoked the "Higher Law" to prevent the return of human beings into slavery, and I appeal from Roosevelt and Lincoln to those apostles of liberty.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. And Lincoln said the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law was to enforce it.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. But political methods have changed since then, and I and those who have collaborated with me have followed the more modern policy of encouraging violation of law until such violations have become so general that we may now assert with perfect confidence that the law cannot be enforced, and hence the law should be repealed.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I am pleased to observe that you have followed my logic to this point, and it necessarily follows that the great Republican Party, which was born in a struggle for human rights, must, if it hopes to succeed in 1928, eliminate all minor questions, such as law enforcement and law observance, and strike at the root of the whole matter. It is obvious that if we repeal the law which is violated there will no longer be any violations of such law. To get rid of lawlessness all we have to do is to get rid of the law. There we have a fundamental principle in a nutshell, universal in its application. No one can dispute it. In the language of the plain, uneducated people, "It's a cinch." After diligent research, I am surprised that no other great student of American institutions should have discovered that elemental fact.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. It being settled, then, that you will not be a candidate for renomination, and that the Republican Party must go before the people in 1928 advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the exclusion of all minor issues, let us discuss the logical candidates—if there be more than one—although perhaps the answer to that question is involved in what you have already so frankly stated.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. The candidate of our party must have the electoral vote of New York State to be elected.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. No candidate of our party can get the electoral vote of New York State if the Democratic vote in New York City is large enough to overcome the Republican majority up State. You may not be able to follow me in that, but it is very clear to me—logic is logic, and you can't get away from it.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. Some candidate, therefore—I do not say who—must be nominated by the Republican Party who can command the support of that very large heterogeneous mass of men and women below the Bronx who would like to be law-abiding citizens and who would willingly be law-abiding citizens but for the existence of laws which make their acts unlawful.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I know these people, or at least that portion of them who reside in the vicinity of Morningside Heights. I know their troubles, their hungerings and their thirstings. Their mute appeal for some Moses to spy out the land and lead them to the oases and to the refreshing streams touches my heart. In 1920 I reluctantly permitted my name to go before the Republican National Convention as a candidate for President. I received more than half of the votes of my own State (on the first ballot) and several votes from other States, but the Convention was hypnotized by Mr. Harding and his friends. It was a "brain storm," as I have often confessed, that led me to permit my name to come before that Convention in face of the grip which you and Mr. Harding had on the delegates; but Mr. Harding is dead, and you are also—out of it. I feel the premonitions of another "brain storm." I feel it my duty, with your permission, to release for publication what you have so frankly told me in this interview and leave the issue with my long-suffering countrymen.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. I was afraid, Mr. Coolidge, that your mind would fail to grasp the logic of the situation, but you have shown a clearness of vision and keenness of discernment far beyond my expectations.

Mr. Coolidge. Yes?

Dr. Butler. And if I can be of any assistance to you in solving the problems which must weigh heavily on your mind during the remainder of your term of office, I want to assure you that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., President of Columbia University, will always be at your command. Good-day, Mr. Coolidge.

Mr. Coolidge. Good-day, Mr. President.

"The King's Henchman"

An American Opera which May Mark a New Departure

By CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

THE first performance at the Metropolitan last week of a lyric drama in three acts entitled "The King's Henchman" was one more belated step towards the full and inevitable acknowledgment of the artistic birthright of Americans. The "book" was by a poet justly popular in her own field, Edna St. Vincent Millay. Deems Taylor, known both as a critic and a composer of light concert suites, had made the score. Somewhat frugal but sufficient scenes and costumes had been provided by Mr. Gatti-Casazza; Maestro Serafin had charge of the proceedings; while the cast, including several expert singers, was largely American.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the production aroused widespread interest. It was hoped by some, and deeply feared by others, that it would mark a turning-point in the long, dogged, grinding fight for opera in English and American art. I incline to think it did prove just that turning-point, though it may not have given the world another masterpiece.

More important in some ways than even the music, in this case, was the libretto.

As musicians know, librettos are the foundations of all operas. If they are good, the composers have a chance. If they are bad, it takes a genius to succeed with them.

Some years ago I asked Cleofonte Campanini what he thought of a new opera to be performed under his direction. "I can't say," he answered. "I have not yet read the libretto."

Opera after opera, by this or that American, has failed here, largely if not

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wholly, owing to the wrongness, the unfitness, of a libretto. One was ill constructed, another was ill worded or unsingable. The "Natoma" words were singable, but infantile. Those of "Mo-

(C) Mishkin

Deems Taylor

na," "The Pipe of Desire," "Rip Van Winkle," and more, although "scholarly" and fairly readable, were the inventions of bookmen or unmusical dramatists, incapable of realizing that "books" designed for composers of our day should be written, not for the eye and brain alone, but also for the heart and, above all, the ear.

Because Mr. Taylor and his associate have neglected such truisms, "The King's Henchman," despite many charming qualities, does not satisfy one.

The most serious fault of the libretto is that only half of it is English. Hypnotized by the fact that her plot dealt with the England before the Conquest, Miss Millay has written much of it in what, by courtesy, I will call Anglo-Saxon. Her book is the tortured work of a gifted woman seemingly unmusical. To nine-tenths of those who hear this at the Metropolitan all that is Anglo-Saxon will be as meaningless as Italian, and less pleasing. Not till the second act does Miss Millay give us the clear sounds and sense which we require in operas. There, now and then, she drops her high school pedantry and breaks into brave Tudor and Victorian speech. She may do better if she has another fling. Let no believer in our own tongue be dismayed by the sneers or jeers of those who will tell you that English, pure English, is not singable.

To supply background, "atmosphere," and local color Miss Millay has littered up her libretto with irrelevancies. She has forgotten, in her first act, the great need of action. Worst of all, as I have hinted, she has befogged her tale by resorting to dead, uncouth archaisms. A word or two at intervals would have sufficed to suggest a period.

Why should singers be distressed by words like these: "Nuzzling i' the mash-vat," "Now hath his Lady a bitter burthen to thole" (for a burden to bear), and "My throstle-throat"?

The texts of "Carmen," "Faust," "Aïda," "Manon," and "Lohengrin," evoking the most different periods, are written in intelligible idioms. Even the "Ring" (dealing with myths) does not annoy one overmuch with mere "quaintnesses." "The King's Henchman," on the other hand, clamors for a glossary. One should not need a glossary in opera.

Here is a passage from the love scene in the second act, which fits opera admirably. It is in English, not in clumsy Anglo-Saxon, and begins with—

> Ah, could we hide us here in a cleft of the night,
> And never be found!
> Lost, lost,
> Forgotten and lost,
> Out of sight, out of sound!
> Letting the sun ride by, with his golden helmet—

It recalls the second act of "Tristan" as to its purport, but it is more poetic.

In my opinion, it was a mistake for the co-authors of "The King's Henchman" to brave crushing and legitimate comparisons with what is, by and large, a feeble effort to create a parallel for "Tristan and Yseult" and "Paolo and Francesca." "Strain not your talent," said the wise Frenchman.

It was a mistake to confuse and delay the unfolding of the plot (in the fourth column of the printed text) by chatter in a dead and buried tongue.

Writing for the eye and brain, Miss Millay has wrought out a rambling story which, except in the second act, is badly constructed. It tells us, in "quaint" phrases of the past, how Aethelwold, the henchman of King Eadgar, was sent (like another Tristan) into Devonshire to pave the way for his lord's marriage with the fair Aelfrida, and how, being caught in a misty wood at Hallowe'en, he met that lady, was wooed by her, like Bottom by Titania, and betrayed his trust. When he had married his Aelfrida, she grew tired of him, and resented losing Eadgar, whom at the outset she had hated. The King came riding by and learned the truth. So there was nothing left for Aethelwold but to kill himself. He died unregretted by his fickle spouse. A poor heroine. And a limp hero. Yseult (or Isolde)

Wide World

Edna St. Vincent Millay

without rapture. Tristan without steadfastness.

But the music?

To the delight of all Americans who heard it, Mr. Taylor's score is, on the whole, a fine achievement. Technically, it would do honor to most composers of our time. It is frankly orthodox, not for one instant "modernist," flowing and untrammeled, like the second act of Montemezzi's "Love of the Three Kings," vigorous and yet melodic, in the main admirably orchestrated, and abounding in contrasts. Having gone so far in praise, I must now add that only seldom, save in the composer's playful and less strenuous moods, is it original.

Mr. Taylor has borrowed most of his materials from the master Wagner; among them his palette, style, and method, though he has not worried much about Wagnerian *leit-motifs*, or characteristic themes used for the suggestion of characters. Wagner, to be sure, borrowed also, from Weber and Berlioz.

It was disturbing in the third act to be reminded of the shepherd's (or herdsman's) horn in "Tristan," and at another point in the same act to hear more than a vague hint of the "Fire Music" and "Wotan's Farewell" in "The Valkyrie." Nor in his bewitching love scene in the misty wood could the com-

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poser get away from the inspired ecstasies of Wagner's Tristan and Isolde. It is a pity, too, that the rhapsodic high point of his opera is scored so heavily that we lose more than half the charming and vital words. For this the conductor should be partly blamed. The duet in question, the Song of Maccus, at the opening of the opera, the amusing (though superfluous) excursion into Roman history, with the refrain of "For I'd liefer be quick than dead!" tossed from one to another character, and the blessing of Aethelwold by the Bishop at the end of the first act stand out agreeably in my memory. The orchestra really sings throughout the opera as Wagner's does—more nobly—in "The Master-Singers."

Mr. Taylor should be commended for so cleverly slowing his *tempi* where many of the librettist's archaisms are forced on us, and especially in the Song of Maccus, the Kurvenal of the tale, of which every word was thus made audible.

Of the interpreters, Mr. Edward Johnson (the Aethelwold) most distinguished himself by the clearness with which he articulated even such heart-breaking words as "throstle throat" and by the slightly conventional fervor of his acting. To Mr. Gustafson (the Maccus) and Mr. Meader (the Dunstan) thanks are due for their excellent enunciation in important episodes which put English to the test. Though not striking or impressive as to externals, the King Eadgar of Mr. Tibbett did him credit. Miss Florence Eastman was miscast as the fickle heroine. She sang tunefully; but—to be honest—she lacked charm and fantasy. Maestro Serafin, while at moments warm and eloquent, was so anxious to display the resources of his orchestra that he forgot the equal claims of the librettist and the singers.

"Deep and shoal" (to quote Miss Millay), "The King's Henchman" is beyond question an achievement. But if Mr. Taylor is sensible and judicious, in his next opera he will turn his mind at something lighter and more graceful than "grand" opera. A lyric opera-comique, an American expression of the French *genre*, should suit his unusual talent vastly better.

Let's Not Think[1]

By an Undergraduate

I AM a student in a State University, where the flower of the youthhood of the State is being trained for useful and courageous citizenship, according to a grandfatherly, dear old soft-soapy speaker at Convocation. Yes, he told us that what America needs, and this whole mixed-up world needs, are men and women who can think straight. And it was very nice of him to say so, and quite proper. Some of the seniors on the front rows looked politely interested; after four years of college they had become good actors. The rest of us read "Snappy Stories" or some other good magazine, or else took a respectable quiet nap. Then afterwards we all stood up while the President and the speaker left the gym, feeling virtuous and smug the way everybody does who has been exposed to goodness for an hour at church on Sunday morning.

IT was at a college social function, which is really just an ordinary dance, that the idea of this article came to me. I had taken one of the nicest co-eds on the campus, one of the few girls who have both good looks and brains. The gym was decorated with fraternity and sorority banners, and, half thinking out loud, I said to the girl, "What do you think of frats, anyway?"

"Oh, let's not think to-night," she said. "Let's just enjoy ourselves." Which was perfectly all right, because, I suppose, there is as much danger of overworking your brain as your muscles.

The next dance I swapped girls with a frat brother, and, not knowing the girl very well, I endeavored to make conversation. So, according to the "Rules of Etiquette for Every Occasion," I took a subject in which I presumed we both had a common interest.

"What do you think of fraternities?" I asked.

"Darned if I know," she said. "I don't believe in thinking."

Well, this was the second girl who didn't want to think. Being a major student in sociology—which is the science of human nature, because the Dean and the text-book both say so—I asked every girl that I danced with that night what she thought about something, and two out of nine were willing to think, and one of the two was the girl I dragged. Of course, I don't know whether girls are supposed to think or not, as all through the ages, according to H. G. Wells, women have been protected and haven't had to face hard problems. Which may be true or not—mostly not, to my way of thinking.

JUST for the fun, I asked some fraternity brothers a few questions. "Si, what do you think would happen if political parties should be broken up, and each one voted independently for the candidate whom he thought best fitted for the office?"

"Gosh, what's the use of thinking? We've got political parties, and we'll always have them." The opposite of what the wise guys used to say about Darius Green and his flying-machine.

"Brownie," I asked, "do you think this author is right when he says that human nature is, always will be, and always has been the same?"

"Darn it, there's no use thinking about it. The book says so, and that makes it so. What's he writing a book for if he doesn't know what he's talking about?"

Which is a very pertinent question to ask in this wonderful day and age. I wonder why they do. Especially these psychologists and sociologists and psychists and psychoanalysts, and all the other ists, who know how to use such big words. "Philosophically speaking, from a sociological standpoint, we must enumerate and elucidate," et cetera. Does a large vocabulary mean deep thinking?

I even asked a member of the faculty one day, "Do you think a final exam is any criterion of the amount of knowledge a pupil obtains from a course?"

"There's no use thinking about it," he replied. "Final exams we always have had, and probably always will."

MAYBE I'm queer, but what is the sense of trying to get a "higher education"? Higher than what, by the way? Aren't you supposed to use your brains, or isn't it the proper thing to do? Like the lad or lass asking legitimate questions about life and being put off by saying that nice people don't talk about such things.

It's almost funny, unless you are cursed with a serious mind and recognize the tragedy of it, to see how hard a student will work to avoid thinking.

[1] See editorial comment.—THE EDITORS.

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"Graft" courses are in great demand. Watch the gang on registration day, and see them compare notes as to courses. Just listen in to their talk as to whether a teacher is hard or "easy."

Apparently the idea of learning something is the last thing in the world which bothers them. They have no idea what they want to do in the future, because they hate to think ahead that far. So they don't.

I guess (not think) that we young folks are living by the philosophy of pleasure to-day, for to-morrow we die. I wonder (not think) what our Nation will come to if we young folks can't think. We just fought a World War to usher in the golden age of Pericles, but somehow it hasn't come. And we hate to think of doing it all over again. We young folks know that the standards have been let down. We know before we are out of knee-pants that this world isn't a Utopia.

OUR American universities and colleges are mostly failures. They give us the facts, but don't teach us to use them. The faculty has so many brains that they are glad to save us wear and tear on our own.

The students of the University of Chicago were recently flooded with propaganda from a company which offered to do their thinking for them. The company would turn out a term thesis for ten dollars, and do their other work for a consideration which was rather considerable.

The President of Yale has said that the young folks of to-day are better physical specimens than their fathers and mothers. He wasn't so sure about their moral standards. From what I have seen at the State University, which is a fairly typical bunch of young folks, I am sure that the young folks of to-day are not on as high a mental plane as their fathers and mothers.

I hate to imagine the disillusionment that would come to many proud parents if they should walk into a fraternity house some evening unannounced, where the fellows were lounging around the fireplace in the wonderful spirit of brotherhood and telling stories that would make the Marble Faun blush. Or see the reading matter in your dear little girl's room, where such enduring, stimulating literature as "True Romances," "Breezy Stories," and the like furnish a liberal education.

THINK—good Lord, we young folks don't know what it is to think! This is proved by the fact that most fellows and girls can't bear their own company. Always they must be in a crowd. It's worse than a prison cell to be thrown on your own resources for a while. One Sunday afternoon a frat brother and I happened to be alone in our house. He had read the sporting pages of the paper, had perused a magazine of the noble type I just mentioned, and now was restless for more.

"Read Wells's 'Outline of History,'" I suggested.

"What do I want to read that for? I don't get any credit for it; besides it's too deep."

Now any one who finds the line that H. G. throws very deep ought not to go beyond the grammar school. When a man can write a history of the world in the past, tell us all that the present means, all that the future holds in store, and with the same breath tell us everything that ails the world in general and particular, like a modern oracle of Delphi, you don't need to fear that what he gushes will be very deep.

WE young folks are mistaking the froth for the current. We hate to think because it is too obvious that if we start it means a lot of work for us. Our Nation will never advance far till the young people do creative thinking.

Scholarship, Traditions, and Plumbing

A Few Additions to What an American Educator Sees when He Visits Winchester College

By R. L. G. IRVING
Master at Winchester College

IN a Christmas letter from an old pupil now in America was enclosed a very interesting cutting from the September 8 number of The Outlook entitled "Scholarship, Traditions, and Plumbing," in which an American educator, Mr. Charles K. Taylor, gives a description of the ancient college of Winchester at the present day, illustrating it, not inappropriately, with a seventeenth-century drawing.

Now a very great number of Americans visit Winchester, and most of them give a few moments to the College where I have spent the greater part of my life. It is a thoroughly "un-Wykehamical" thing to talk about Winchester in the press, but the temptation is strong to make one or two comments on his picture.

We have traditions, but we do not fight for them "no matter how archaic, how unsanitary, or even absurd they may be." I came to Winchester as a scholar in 1890. The number of customs and names regarded by various generations of boys as important parts of Wykehamical life that I myself have seen pass away makes the above comment too absurd to be annoying. Indeed, it is often the "true-blue" children of Wykeham, brought up themselves in his College, who are the most outspoken advocates of change. The affection for Winchester that enfolds so many "outsiders" that join our staff is apt to make them indulgent.

It is true that the scholars still use wooden trenchers for bread and butter. I should not be surprised if there were homes in the States where bread is cut on a trencher made in Winchester! The trenchers do not break, they are kept beautifully clean, and they offer advantages over a plate or the tablecloth for the cutting of bread according to a man's taste. It is true that in the old chambers there is not central heating, though the three faggots a day with their short half-hour of glorious life have been replaced by coal fires. Central heating is not "anathema" to Wykehamists, it is extensively used, but great difficulty and expense would be involved in installing it in the old scattered buildings. As to sanitation, I am quite certain that if any arrangement at present in existence was shewn by a competent engineer to be unsanitary, it would disappear in the shortest possible time. It is true that an old-fashioned tallow candle is still lit—perhaps, as in my time it is not always allowed to burn—in the dormitories. The reason given to Mr. Taylor is—well, hardly the true one! After all, a boy may be forgiven for a slight pull at the leg of an educator, even though it be an American leg!

It is not true that Winchester is "very

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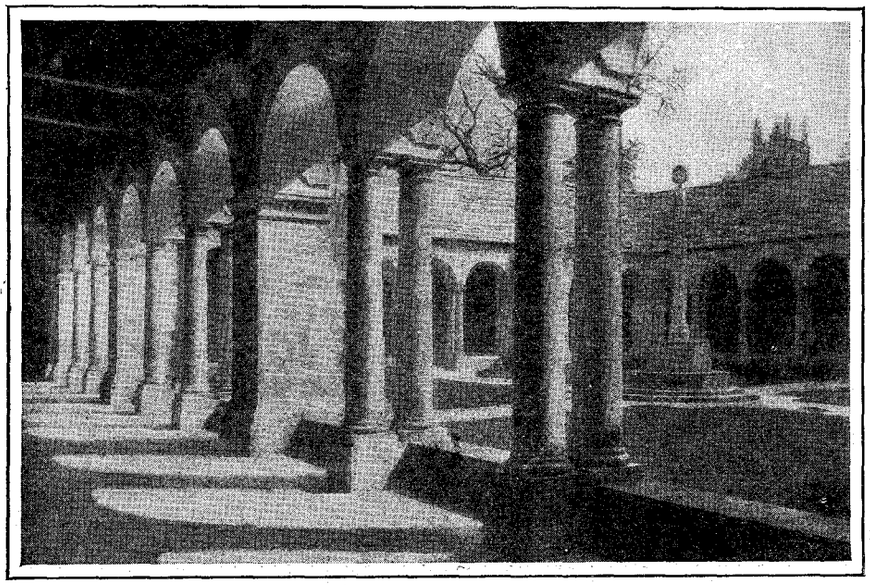

War Cloister, Winchester College

wealthy," or that it spends $70,000 a year on 70 scholarships. It provides board and education for a small fee for about 70 scholars. It cannot, nor does it wish to furnish those scholars with anything beyond what is required for a thoroughly healthy, contented existence. The men it turns out are the best proof that it is doing what is wanted in this respect.

Now for one or two more serious points. Mr. Taylor uses a phrase which would be remarkable coming from anyone called an educator, "Despite the classical narrowness of his education." He is speaking of the scholar who acted as his guide. I teach neither classics, nor mathematics, nor science, and am therefore in a position to judge impartially, and to my mind there is no doubt whatever that there is a larger percentage of broad-minded and well-informed boys among the classics than among the others. There are a few prigs in every school, and Mr. Taylor may have had the misfortune to get his impressions from one of these. I admit that the typical scholar of Winchester might be at a loss if asked how many beasts were slaughtered in a week in Chicago or even in Smithfields, how many storeys there were in the Woolworth Building, or whether railroad shares were up or down, but he would come out well in debating, as he does from time to time, with representatives of the Labour Party on social questions, he would take a surprisingly understanding view of the attitude of America to her debtors, he would have an opinion worth having on a great many of the topics dealt with in the leading dailies and periodicals.

I wonder if Mr. Taylor has any real knowledge of what he refers to as "a curriculum that satisfied an almost bygone age," of the varied programmes of study open to a boy at Winchester, of the essays on all manner of general subjects with which the young Wykehamist wrestles on a Saturday evening.

Perhaps where he goes most wrong is in giving the impression that Winchester consists of a small school of about seventy picked scholars. The scholars form less than one-sixth of the total. The others live in houses, generally of brick and erected in the ugliest period of Victorian architecture, heated by central heating and which, judged by my yearly bills, are at the mercy of the plumber's latest whims! Scholars and "Commoners" alike are taught in class-rooms lighted and heated as other modern class-rooms, pronouncing Latin in a fashion which, as I found to my cost as a new boy, was absurd to the Wykehamists of thirty-five years ago. And whether they live in the beautiful old or the ugly Victorian buildings they absorb almost unconsciously the spirit that lies behind the many small customs that help to link the present with the past.

To Mr. Taylor the picture of a youth in black gown and shiny hat "strolling serenely" to the swimming bath with a towel round his neck is supremely ridiculous and a proof of "a complete assurance of superiority that cannot even imagine its being questioned." In Xth Avenue or Yth Street it certainly would be absurd. Within the precincts of Winchester College it is not. The top-hat is not a sacred emblem; its disappearance would be welcome to a large portion of the school; it is kept because it probably does, in a very small way, help the observance of Sunday as a day of rest and refreshment from the work and games that go on all through the week. More absurd to me is the sight of an American visitor standing before the old walls of Winchester chapel or in the presence of the far older giants of the Alps believing he can find out what they have to tell him that is worth knowing in a few minutes. I may be wrong. It may be that all they have to say to an American visitor which he can understand *can* be said in a few minutes, but I most earnestly hope it is not so. I read what Dean Inge says about the industrial future of England and am forced to agree with him that it is not rosy. And as democratic institutions develop, material resources become more and more important to a country and monied interests more dominant, and in these resources the advantages of America are overwhelming. But man lives neither by bread alone nor by liberty alone. And I don't like to think of Americans regarding Mr. Taylor's picture of Winchester, kindly as it is, as a true one. The assurance he speaks of is not, I sincerely believe, an assurance of superiority. There is one virtue if there is no other which non-Wykehamists grant to us; it is modesty. Assurance and modesty are not incompatible. St. Francis of Assisi was a fellow with unbounded assurance and yet very humble. If we must plead guilty to assurance I hope it is something like his, an assurance that Wykeham's way of "godliness and the studies of good learning," interpreted in the broadest possible way that can be of service to mankind, is still the way of progress. However conscious we may be of backsliding, however little way along the path, we do feel an assurance, which at moments may become "serene," that the path that Winchester points out to us is the right one. America may be destined to travel farther on that path than we, but even Winchester may do something to help her on the way.

It is not a question of scholarship! I think of two young Wykehamists now in business in America, one in Chicago, one in Boston, both far from being scholars. If America has not changed them past recognition I am content to let them stand for the product of Winchester, as typical of her present life as the brilliant specimens referred to by Mr. Taylor. I will not risk losing their friendship by mentioning their names.

Meanwhile let American educators continue to come to Winchester, and let them not think we are dangerously unsanitary! As one who has been chosen as chairman of a special committee on Sewage Disposal by the City Corporation, let me reassure them! And we will keep up some of our quaint customs, if it is for no better reason than to shew them what they come to see.

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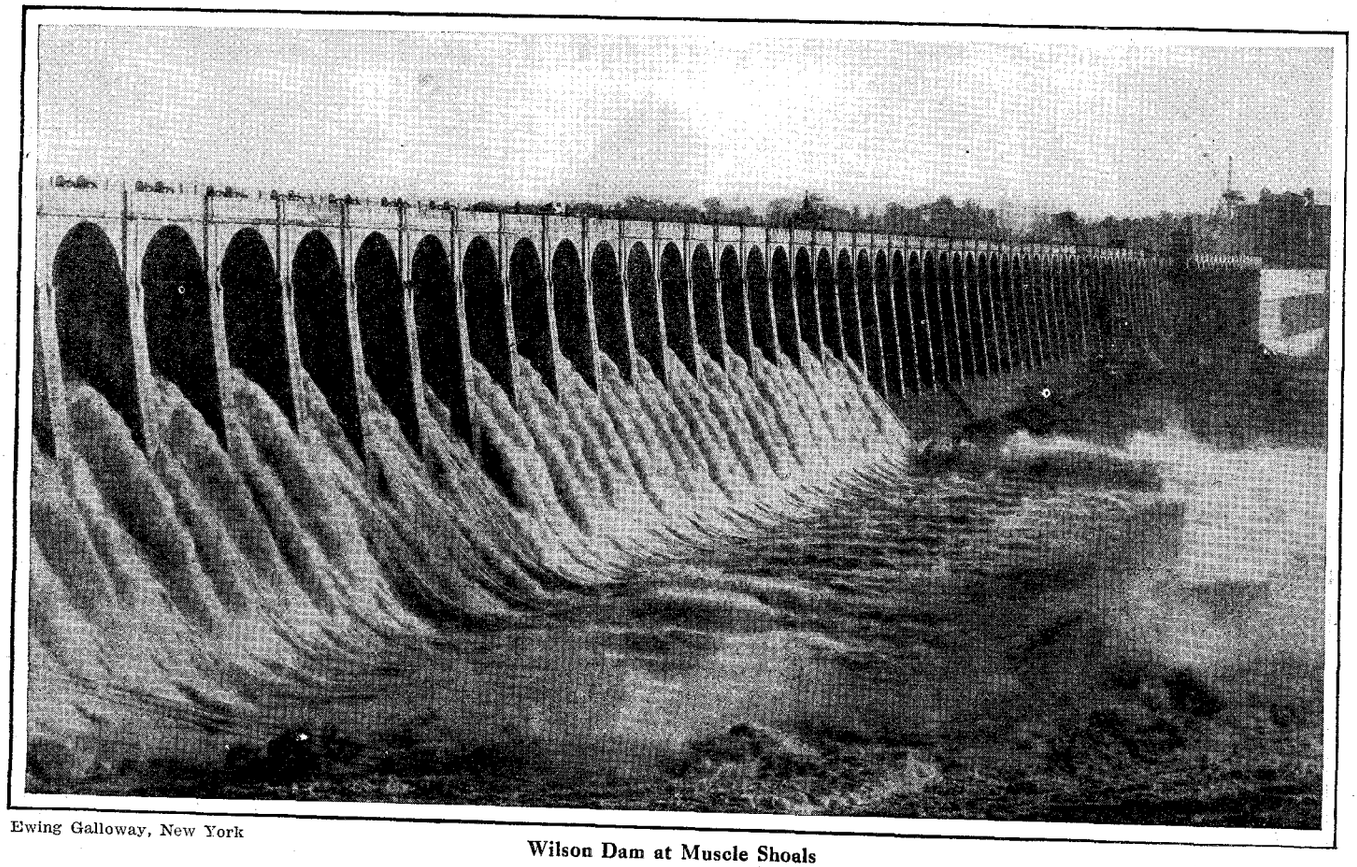

Ewing Galloway, New York

Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals

Water Power as a Political Issue

(1) Muscle Shoals — (2) On the Colorado — (3) On the St. Lawrence

Who Gets the Power Plant?

By FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Representative in Congress, Thirty-third New York District

THERE are important issues international which have a bearing on the welfare of our country in China, in Mexico, in Nicaragua. There is a domestic issue which seems to fill, at the moment, the vision of a large element of our population—the liquor issue. But there is no domestic issue of actually greater economic and political proportions than the issue of adequate control of the major water-power resources of the country.

The use of hydroelectric energy, produced at the lowest possible cost, means vast saving of the coal supplies. It means the wide extension to farm and home and factory of the extraordinary creature comforts of light and power. Hydroelectric energy we shall have with us as long as clouds gather moisture and rivers run. The water-power resource occupies, as the Federal Power Commission has said, "a peculiar status in the public mind." There is a widespread concern that the consuming public may be paying unduly high prices for light and power through excessive capitalization for rate-making purposes. There is a fear that public regulation has not developed rapidly or efficiently enough to meet the situation. The truth probably is that sometimes it has failed to protect the public, sometimes it has failed to protect the utility. There seems to be a growing desire in the public mind to have this great resource developed, side by side with a growing restiveness of mind about the economic and political effects of it all.

The American people, I believe, desire the permanent prosperity of this gigantic business of electrical energy, whether generated by coal or water. It is becoming a very great industry, even though yet in its infancy. Its interconnections and mergers are stretching from sea to sea. The super-power growth, linking great systems into a useful whole, is capable of enormous saving to the companies and to industrial efficiency. Also it is capable of enormous monopoly extortion. An adequate public control of this modern economic giant, both in its super-power and giant power forms, is becoming an issue of broader proportions every year.

Key Centers

AT the present time the attention of the country is directed particularly to the water-power phase as it appears already on the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Colorado. The instinct of the country seems to be that these are key centers of vital importance. On the Tennessee the National Government, under the impulse of prospective war need for the cheap manufacture of nitrates for explosives, rushed into the construction of the famous dam and power station which bear the name of Muscle Shoals before anybody had a very definite notion of what we were going to do with the power after we produced it. No contracts were entered into with anybody in advance to take the surplus power. The Federal engineers have done a notable piece of work in construction, but most of the available power is now running to waste because Muscle Shoals has become a po-

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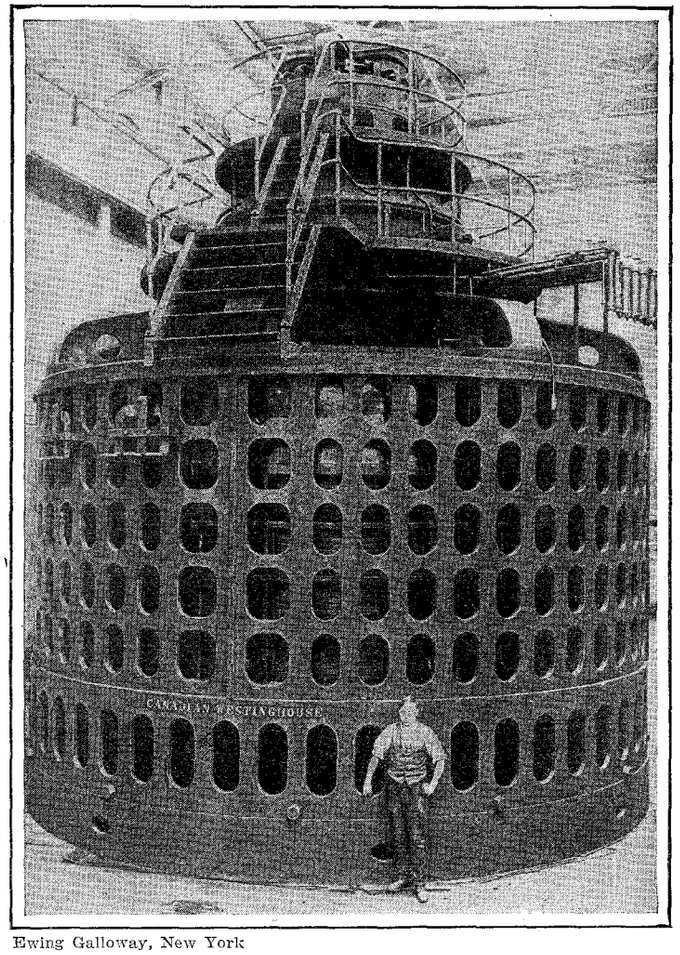

Ewing Galloway, New York

50,000 horse-power generator on the St. Lawrence, Queenstown side

litical issue. The Government is waiting for a policy from Congress. The utility companies which have distributing systems in that area are eagerly waiting to get a combined hand on the power plant at the lowest available terms. The farmers wish to make it predominantly a fertilizer-producing center, although it is becoming plainer every day that no such amount of power is likely to be necessary long for fertilizer production at any particular point. The fertilizers of the future seem likely to be the products of synthetic chemistry, requiring little hydroelectric energy. Nevertheless all the power that can be economically used for agriculture at this southeastern center of the country should be so used. This has been the declared National policy concerning this project from the beginning.

Different groups are struggling to get Muscle Shoals for various purposes, while the attitude of political leadership upon the issue seems to be uncertain and inclined to give the whole matter up as not of great consequence anyway. Here, it seems to me, the instinct of the people is sounder than the instinct of some political leaders. And it is the fear of the strength of that instinct on the part of the people which is giving Washington pause, in the hope that sound policy may grow upon political vision.

We shall never get on at Muscle Shoals, so I think, until we definitely determine who is to sit at the switchboard of that great power plant which we have constructed and set the policy for the whole region.

There are various interests to be taken care of, and the Government of the United States or one of its public agencies, like the Federal Power Commission, acting directly through Federal engineers, is the only fit arbiter. A certain amount of power will be required even for the predominantly chemical production of nitrates for fertilizers. Nobody will begrudge whatever amount is required for the farming interests. Also Florence and Sheffield and the surrounding communities of Muscle Shoals will naturally get, and should get, a certain amount of electrical energy for the development of general manufacturing. And the surplus above this, whatever it is, should be used under contracts with the existing utility companies over an area of probably three hundred miles in radius. The Tennessee is a vast water-power resource for the whole southeastern part of the country, and this resource belongs to the region. It should never be allowed to be wasted uneconomically for agricultural nitrates nor monopolized locally by electrochemical manufacture. Local monopolization was the blunder, perhaps a natural blunder at the time, on the American side of Niagara. The power there belongs to the region. It is the cheapest power on the American continent. But, as the Federal Power Commission has pointed out, three-quarters of it is wholesaled away to local corporations within the city limits under long-term contracts, while the city of Buffalo, a few miles distant, must supply its industries and its citizens from steam-generated power. The plainly necessary apportionment in the public interest of electric energy in the vast southeastern region of the country can best be made, so it seems to me, not by licensing some private utility company in the region or some combination of utility companies to take over the power plant and act as arbiter of the lives and fortunes of great numbers of people and numerous conflicting interests, but by the Government of the United States, acting directly through the engineers of the War Department or indirectly through the Federal Power Commission, if this Commission can obtain from Congress sufficient allocating and contractual authority to do the work.

A similar control is proposed as an alternative method at the famous Boulder Dam project in the Southwest, a bill for which has recently been reported to the House and to the Senate of the United States. Under this bill the Secretary of the Interior may sit at the switchboard and apportion the power by contract with the city of Los Angeles and some twenty-five other communities, with the power companies, and among the States which participate in the Colorado compact.

Private or Public Initiative

WHETHER you examine the issue at Muscle Shoals, on the Colorado, or on the St. Lawrence, you find that the bottom question is, Who is to control the power plant? Who is to have title and actual possession? I gather that this matter is highly important because, as soon as the Boulder Dam and Power Bill was recently reported to the House of Representatives, long technical telegrams began coming to members of Congress from many different parts of the country, from plain folks away back on the hills of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado and many other points, protesting against the American people being caught with this power plant on their hands; dear folks who would unquestionably hardly know a penstock from a turbo-generator if they saw them rolling down Pennsylvania Avenue!

The argument being made against construction, ownership, possession, and operation of the power plant in connection with the dam at Muscle Shoals, on the Colorado, and on the St. Lawrence

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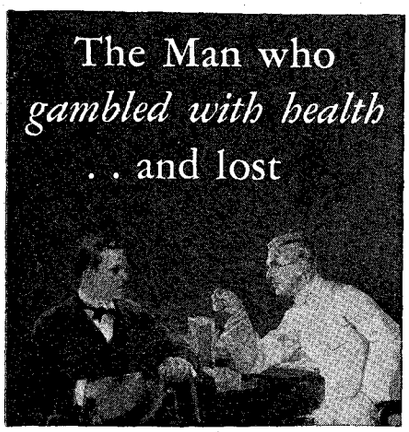

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is that it will put the Government into business. Personally, I agree that the greatest development possible of sound private initiative is the thing for any country. It has made America. But there are points at which private initiative is not the thing. Post offices, lighthouses, and municipal water plants are generally agreed to do better in public hands. They are key matters of public interest, simple in their nature and the sort of thing that does not lend itself to private profit.

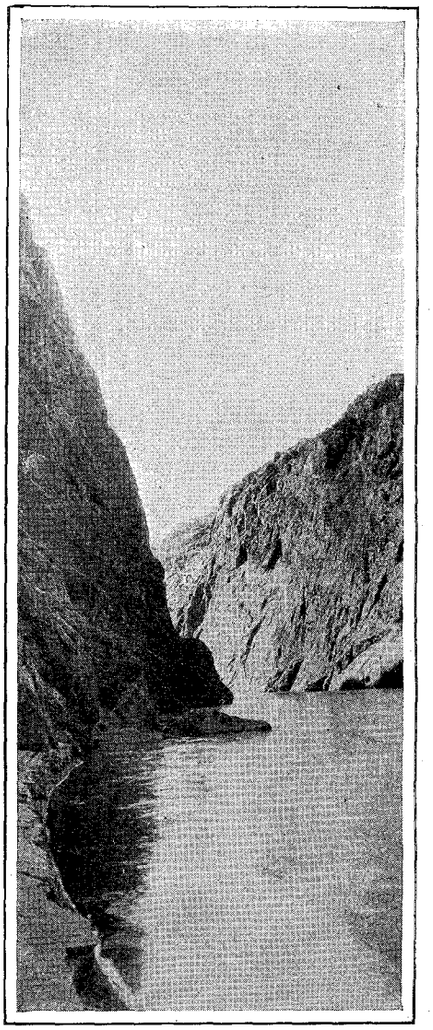
It is well to raise the question as to whether the great hydroelectric plant at Muscle Shoals and the proposed plants at Boulder Canyon and at the Long Sault, dispensing the blessings and profit of vast public resources to many interests and to many millions of people, do not belong to the range of projects which have an unusual measure of public initiative and operation. In my opinion, that is the heart of water power as a political issue, and the main purpose of this article is to discuss this particular phase of the whole problem.

Boulder Canyon

LET us next examine the facts about power out on the Colorado River at Boulder Canyon, just now sharing with Muscle Shoals the attention of Congress.

The Colorado River is the roaring giant of the Rockies, one of the great rivers of America. It flows through six of the intermountain and Southwestern States on its way to the Mexican Gulf of California and the sea. The average annual discharge of the river is about seventeen million acre-feet—that is, enough water to cover seventeen million acres a foot deep. There are times in its flood when its discharge is said to be over two hundred thousand cubic feet a second. The melting snows of Colorado and Wyoming make it during a part of every year a menace to sixty thousand Americans, agricultural dwellers in the Imperial Valley of southern California. The reason for this is that the river carries down every year an enormous amount of silt and deposits it along its lower course, building up a delta higher and higher just on the rim of the Imperial Valley, which is below sea-level.

In 1905 there was a terrible inrush of water, which was with great difficulty finally controlled. A far greater disaster may overtake the Imperial Valley in any year. There is a National opinion in favor of scientifically controlling the flood of the Colorado to protect the Imperial Valley, if for no other reason whatever. But there are other reasons. It is possible to use the water of the Colorado for irrigation purposes much less wastefully than at present, and over



(C) Keystone
Black Canyon, Boulder Dam site

a much wider area. But chiefly, next to the safety of the Imperial Valley, there is here a vast water-power resource going to waste, capable of generating, it is estimated, when fully harnessed at all points, eight million horse-power of electrical energy.

The Boulder Canyon project is only one of the many which later may arise along the Colorado, but it is of itself a project of great proportions, involving a million horse-power. It contemplates a dam 550 feet high at a site where the river forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. Back of this extraordinary natural dam site is a natural reservoir site where twenty-six million acre-feet of water may be imprisoned and the flood of the river entirely controlled. The dam is to cost about $40,000,000, the power plant about $30,000,000, and a new all-American canal from the river to the Imperial Valley is to cost $30,000,000 more. The balance of the total estimated expenditure of $125,000,000 is interest on the cost of the works during their construction.

Here is a gigantic National enterprise, and power is at the heart of it.

The profit from the power produced

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will pay for the project entirely within twenty-five years, so it is estimated. *Whoever controls the power controls vast economic authoritative influence, distributes blessings or cursings to a great region, and stands arbiter over the interests of millions of people, cities, farms, corporations, States.* And the main point of ardent interest has come to be, Who is going to possess and control the power plant? Everybody agrees that the National Government should construct and possess and operate the dam. Nearly everybody agrees that when you get past the power plant, the distributing systems entirely should be in private hands. The business of hydroelectric distribution is a highly intricate business, and on a wide scale is not fitted for public operation. But how about the business of turning on the power at the hydroelectric plant? According to the testimony of men like John Liston, of the General Electric Company, and I am informed that it is also the opinion of Owen D. Young, the modern hydroelectric plant has been reduced to a rather remarkable simplicity through the invention of nearly one hundred per cent fool-proof, very slowly obsolescing, automatically controlled machinery.

Investor versus Consumer

WHY, then, the political struggle now going on at Washington and at Albany, to get the power plant out of Government hands and into private hands? It has been said aforetime that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. It appears also to be true that the hand which rules the switchboard is at least in a strong position to rule the rates of power to the consumer. The struggle for the construction and possession of the power plant, even under a license for fifty years with cautious provisions for recapture, is the old struggle between the investor and the consumer. Thanks to the long conflict with commissions and courts and the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment, the public utility investor is coming into his own. Nobody objects to this, if it doesn't go too far. Investments must be safe. The development of the country cannot go forward unless we assure those who put their savings into investments for public improvements that they will get a reasonable return for their capital. There ought not to be a conflict between those who invest money in securities of the character known as public utilities, on the one hand, and the consumer, on the other. If investors will be satisfied with what is a fair and reasonable return upon capital really invested, there is no such controversy. Controversy comes

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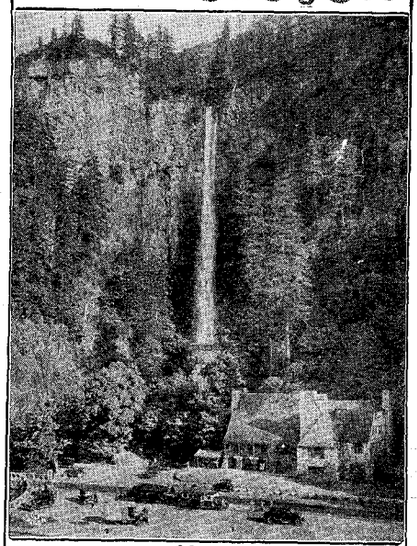

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when the grant of Governmental power is capitalized for promotion purposes and when under the process of regulation the consumer's interests are left inadequately safeguarded.

It is becoming better and better understood in this country that the public utility consumer who attempts through commissions and courts to secure a reasonable rate when he feels himself aggrieved is under a substantial handicap. The utility company is operating under a license to use a natural resource which has all the effect, so far as legal and Constitutional protection is concerned, of a grant or conveyance for a term of years. And the company has in its favor all the legal processes and Constitutional safeguards of private property. The determination of the facts is under the so-called police power form of regulation. That involves a long litigation. There is a difference of opinion as to the value of the investments. Experts are employed on both sides, and the thing takes on the form of a great battle, with years of delay before there is a final decision, with the consumer in most instances left helpless because he is not equipped adequately to present the public side of the case. The tendency of court decisions, reaching a climax in the recent Supreme Court opinion in the Indianapolis water-power case, is to permit reasonable promoters' profits, reproduction costs, going values, to be reckoned into what becomes for rate-making purposes actual investment cost. And the consumer too often pays the freight, while the investor correspondingly flourishes.

The Contract as a Safeguard

IN the northeastern section of the country the St. Lawrence project is immediately in the public eye, and bids fair to be a norm of political as well as economic testing in the State of New York. I pass over the greatness of this St. Lawrence resource, more than a million and a quarter horse-power in the possession of New York State alone. I make no more than mention of the ten million tons of coal yearly which might be saved on the New York side by the use of hydroelectric energy now going to waste on the St. Lawrence. I draw no picture of the added comfort, happiness, and prosperity to the people of this commonwealth and to sister States near by. I direct thought only to the core of the problem—whether on the St. Lawrence, or at Muscle Shoals, or on the Colorado —What shall the answer be to the question of fair, firm, and adequate control in the public interest?

Neither of the major political parties, while originally far apart on the issue, would now lead the State of New York into the business of the distribution of electric energy. The question is, first, whether the State is to have the opportunity to build the dam and power plant itself, or whether the Federal Government will take the initiative and develop the power, as well as increase the navigability of the St. Lawrence. If this does not take place, then the question is upon the actual construction, possession, and operation of the great dam and power plant, if New York takes the initiative. Shall the dam and plant be built and operated by a private corporation under the State Water Power Act, leaving the ultimate consumer to the tender mercies of a relatively inadequate regulation by commissions and courts; or shall the State or a public authority build and operate the dam and hydro-electric plant, using the contract-making power to curb more fully the distributees and completely prevent the exploitation of the St. Lawrence energy by private companies? By the use of the contract-making power I mean, of course, the making of a bargain in the form of a mutual contract which is safeguarded by the Constitution of the United States and enforceable against both parties even though one of those parties is the National Government or a State.

In fact, the nub of the issue might be even simpler than the question of who is to build and operate the dam and the plant. I have no doubt that the State of New York or a public authority could employ the best private engineers in the world to do the job of construction. But if the State became timid at this point, I can conceive it as being willing to agree to ask National engineers, Canadian and American, to supervise and build all the structures. Still the issue would come over the occupancy and operation of the power plant. *Who shall actually sit at the switchboard and allocate and sell the power to the distributers, and under what conditions, if at all, shall a private company be allowed occupancy of the plant?*

In New York the complications connected with the regulatory process through the Public Service Commission, while not greater than in many other States, are manifest. My observation of the New York Public Service Commission leads me to conclude that, valuable as the work of that body has been, as an institution it has not measured up to the expectations of those who originally created it. Without trying to apportion political blame, I think it must be conceded that the exigencies involved in the selection of appointees for this regulatory body have not made for continuous

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policies and for the retention of the expert knowledge required for the effective functioning of such a commission, meeting, as it must, continuous management and continuous expert service in the public utility corporation.

Poverty-Stricken Commissions and Niggardly Governments

And there are certain other weaknesses of a very plain and understandable sort in New York State and everywhere else inherent in purely public commission regulation. Commission control costs a great deal of money and legislatures and Congress are proverbially niggardly at critical points of administration. If you go to Washington and try to find out some of the pending problems of the Federal Power Commission, you will discover that this inadequacy of staff equipment results in a situation like this: For example, a water-power company on an international stream carries more than $30,000,000 of capital unclassified on its books. It wishes to classify in terms of its own appraisal, and the Federal Power Commission simply has not the time nor the men to give to the settlement of the controversy. Whether the rates charged to the consumer by this corporation are just or not will never be known until some commission is possessed of the time and skill to go to the bottom of the matter.

A perfect illustration of the baleful influence which is always ready to play against efficient commission regulation is indicated by an astounding bit of propaganda just made public by the Federal Power Commission.

This Commission is just now making an effort with Congress to obtain authorization for a modest increase in the number of skilled employees. The propagandist flimsy circulating in newspaper offices and among Representatives and Senators runs after this fashion:

> This Commission is getting along pretty well as it is. It now proposes to go into further matters of regulation of rates and services, thus duplicating what most of the States are doing! Many of the hydroelectric power companies have encountered difficulties in the way of regulation when they have either voluntarily or otherwise brought existing developments under Federal license with this Commission. The Commission does not really make valuations! It attempts to work out net investment which may be accepted by public authorities. This memorandum has not been prepared in the interest of any particular power corporation, but as a proposed movement which might seriously affect the general welfare of

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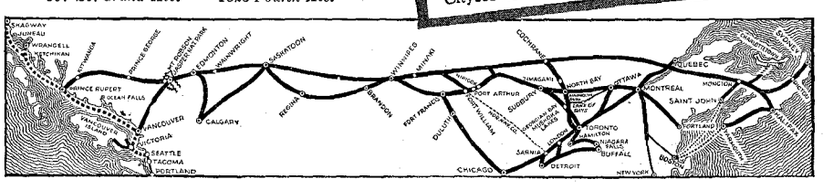

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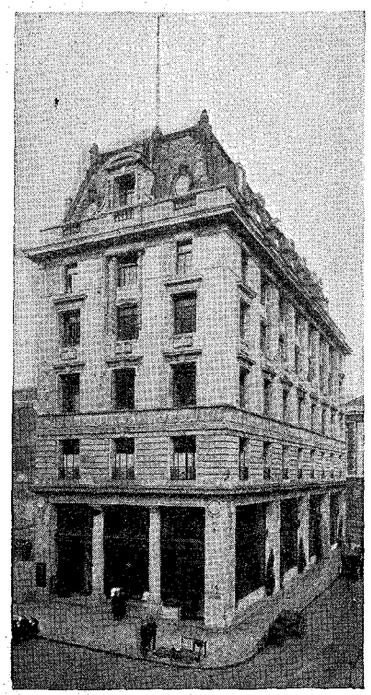

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hydroelectric companies, operating under the Federal Power Commission.

The reply of the Commission to this subtle attempt to undermine its efficiency is that, with its present force it is very difficult to get at the costs and expenditures alleged to have been incurred or paid prior to the time when the license is issued to a corporation. It declares that it is the prevailing practice of power companies to pad statements of this kind with everything that the imagination can devise, and then frequently to add compound interest, even though no interest has ever actually been paid. Unless the Commission is in a position to examine into the validity of claims thus made, scores of millions of dollars of so-called "costs" will be added to the capital accounts of licensees of the Commission in violation of the law, and these additions will become permanently a part of the rate base and a part of the price to be paid if the United States elects at the end of the license period to exercise its option to purchase the properties. Naturally, many licensees object to having their proposed illegitimate additions to capital accounts discovered and eliminated. They would much prefer that the Commission should be so handicapped by lack of personnel that it could do nothing but accept whatever they might present.

This propaganda presumably is regarded as wily strategy. Anyway, it exhibits a very unfriendly reaction to a remarkable piece of work recently done by the Federal Power Commission in connection with the Conowingo project in the State of Maryland, where a financial killing seemed as good as made, but was frustrated by the vision and acumen of the Federal Power Commission, exercised for the benefit of the consumer, and for the benefit of the utility, too, if the whole truth were told. This Conowingo project was to cost about $54,000,000. What did the promoters wish to do? They wished to raise $38,000,000 by bonds at 5½ per cent, $16,000,000 through the issue of preferred stock at 8 per cent, and then they were going to sell 94,200 shares of common stock which cost them 53 cents a share for $25 a share, which would have netted the promoters a profit of $2,305,000 at the start. That was stopped. The Federal Power Commission said: "You will sell your common stock for actual cash, for what you paid for it, and no more; and that, plus what you get for your bonds and what you get for your preferred stock and what you actually spent in construction work, will be the capital cost which you will be permitted to set up on your books, and not a penny more."

Police Power Plus—

THE increasing perils of mere commission regulation are not imaginary. Wherever the police power can be fortified by the use of the contract-making power of government, the public interest is more secure. Why at these strategic water-power centers of the country, public resources of the first magnitude, should not the National Government on the Colorado and the Tennessee, or the Federal or State Government on the St. Lawrence, perform the simple function of turning on the power at the switchboard, and retain final authority over the erection, possession, and operation of all the structures? It is not simply that the interests in this region are varied and that the natural arbiter is a government. It is not simply that the National or State sovereignty, or a public authority representing them, can borrow money for these projects more cheaply and employ fully as capable engineers. It is not simply that the public authority, either direct or indirect, would be non-profit making, and thus be in a position to furnish a vast new flood of electrical energy to consumers at greatly lowered cost. But it is that the Nation or the State, or a public authority representing either, might employ the contract-making power of the Constitution to compel justice to the consumer and to prevent unwarranted profit to the distributing corporation.

These great new floods of hydroelectric energy to be produced on the Tennessee, on the Colorado, on the St. Lawrence, belong to all the people of the respective regions. If these new floods of energy are to pour for the most part into the existing distributing systems of private companies, they, of course, become entangled with great private capitalization and with a rate-making system subject to the increasingly unsatisfactory regulatory processes of State public service commissions. These great new public floods of electric power enter the accounts of the distributing companies as an operating charge. Because of the relative cheapness to the companies of this public energy, the general operating cost for the whole distributing system is lessened. This is a real gift which should be reflected in a schedule of lowered charges to all consumers in the system. In view of the relative frailty of commission control, why at these great key centers should not the distributing company, which purchases this public energy, be required by contract to agree in advance that the general rate for electrical energy throughout the distributing system shall be lowered at once by an amount calculated in accordance with

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the lower operating cost? Or, more thoroughly yet, why should not it also be made a part of the contract that the distributing company submit to a determined and agreed-upon fair valuation of its existing property before it obtains this splendid asset of low-cost public power, doing no fundamental injustice to the present investor, but providing that all new property in the system should be capitalized for rate-making purposes in the future in terms of actual investment? This was in substance the method followed by the city of Chicago in the settlement of its controversy with its transportation utilities not so long ago. There are other possibilities of the use of the contract-making power which should be carefully studied.

Of course, no public authority should be permitted or will be permitted to exercise its power arbitrarily, but, under the process of the contract-making principle of control, will it not be a simple matter for any court, on an application for injunction, to determine what are the actual terms of the contract, and whether they are being properly carried out? This is different litigation altogether and far simpler than litigation over rate regulation within the police power.

Alternative—A New Anti-Trust Crusade

I AM raising the question of a more adequate form of control, it will be observed, only at those great key centers of National water-power resource where the value of the Governmental grant is so manifest and so dominating. Some day we shall face the same problem on the Columbia River at the fourth great corner of the country. Such a process of control at these points will be a sort of public yardstick to the whole water-power industry and will act as a test of rate-making justice in vast regions of the country. The very picture of these projects might have a sobering effect upon incautious greed elsewhere.

It is a great source of comfort to students of economic and political progress that so reasonable a view is recognized as sound by men of vision in the economic world like Owen D. Young, who is lending his experience and intelligence to this sort of a solution on the St. Lawrence. No doubt he has his troubles with men of less vision in the great industry which he represents. But I hold that the best conservative in public life to-day is the man who can foresee the trend of events and who seeks to protect business and the public from the recurrence of the great anti-trust and anti-monopoly crusades which have so disturbed the economic and political life of the Nation in times past.

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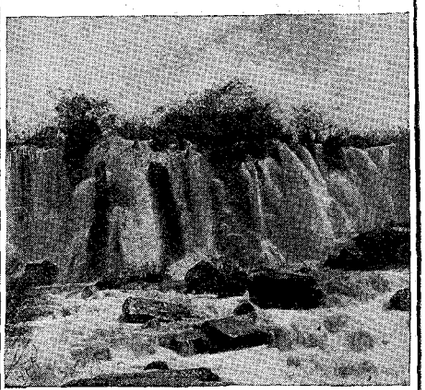

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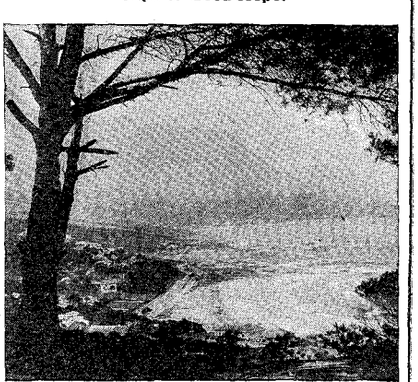

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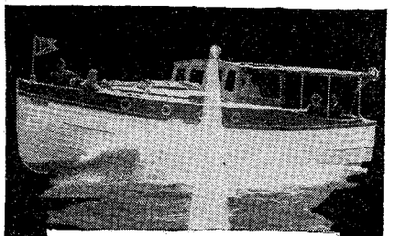

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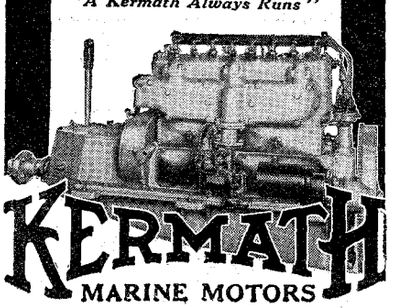

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Rolls and Discs

By LAWRENCE JACOB ABBOTT

TO commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's death, one phonograph company has decided to do an extraordinary thing. This month Columbia is issuing records of no less than twenty-two of Beethoven's works. The recordings are all electrical, and are being released almost simultaneously in this country and Great Britain. Never before has any phonograph publisher made so grand a gesture. People who have been whining about the paucity of completely recorded good music in this country can pause for breath and pick their favorites from the list. The collection includes the first eight symphonies, the ninth having already been issued; the "Pathetique," "Moonlight," "Appasionata," and "Kreutzer" sonatas; eight quartets; one trio; and the "Coriolanus Overture."

While on the subject of new recordings, it occurs to me that there are several works which deserve to be recorded on this side of the Atlantic—works which no other country can produce. For example, one of Stokowski's Bach transcriptions—either the "Passacaglia" or the E Minor Toccata and Fugue—played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Stokowski is at his greatest when playing Bach. His transcriptions enable us to hear Bach's great organ pieces on a more magnificent instrument than Bach ever dreamed could exist. Incidentally, their brilliance should make them popular.

As another example, I suggest Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F—the greatest piece of indigenous American music yet produced—played by the composer and the New York Symphony.

Phonograph Records

SYMPHONY NO. 2, IN D (Beethoven). Played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. In eight parts, on four records. Columbia.

SYMPHONY NO. 3, EROICA, IN E FLAT (Beethoven). Played by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood. In fourteen parts, on seven records. Columbia.

SYMPHONY NO. 5, IN C MINOR (Beethoven). Played by the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, conducted by Sir Landon Ronald. In eight parts, on four records. Victor.

Sir Thomas Beecham is said to have the reputation of being the finest conductor of Beethoven's Second Symphony. To some people this may at once classify him with the gentleman whose greatest accomplishment was his ability to say "buttered peas" in Choctaw. For many regard the Second Symphony as a woefully inferior product of Beethoven's pen. Yet under Sir Thomas's baton it emerges in a distinctly favorable light. His reading throughout is spirited; in the second movement it approaches the exquisite—largely because he does not force the symphony, but lets it ride on its own merit.

The Third and Fifth Symphonies bring us on surer ground. They need no noteworthy performances to make them of interest. The "Eroica" is capably handled by Sir Henry Wood. As a conductor he is uneven; some parts of his reading seem uninspired, while others have unusual nicety and freshness. For instance, notice the crispness of the horns in the scherzo. As a whole, he has revealed faithfully the character of Beethoven's music—its rugged simplicity, broken by contrasting passages of Bach-like exaltation.

Sir Landon Ronald has produced a magnificent "Fifth." In its details there may be room for disagreement—a tendency for the wind choirs to drag, an occasional lack of precision. But the splendor of the "Fifth" is there in full. Although all three sets are well recorded, the impressive crescendos and well-managed concert-hall resonance of Sir Landon Ronald's performance entitle it to first rank.

EGMONT OVERTURE (Beethoven). Played by the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, conducted by Willem Mengelberg. Columbia.

EGMONT OVERTURE (Beethoven). Played by the Victor Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Josef Pasternack. Victor.

Mengelberg shows himself to be a great conductor by presenting such performances as this "Egmont" and the "Tannhäuser Overture" reviewed below. Under his control, the Amsterdam orchestra is an almost perfect instrument. But even Mengelberg cannot completely overshadow the capable performance directed by Josef Pasternack. What difference there is can be noticed chiefly in such small details as the exquisite balance of Mengelberg's woodwinds. Both records are exceptionally fine reproductions. They, together with the recording of the "Tannhäuser Overture," have deeper and more resonant basses than any other records I have heard. Of course, these extra-low tones will "show up" only on instruments designed to take them; readers who own machines with short sound chambers must not expect too much. The remarkable clearness and volume of the Victor Orchestra recording is compensated for by the acoustic qualities of the hall in which Mengelberg recorded.

QUARTET IN E MINOR, Op. 59, No. 2 (Beethoven). Played by the Lener String Quartet of Budapest. In eight parts, on four records. Columbia.

The limitations of the quartet form evidently stimulated rather than handicaped Beethoven. His second Rasoumowsky quartet, written shortly before the Fourth Symphony, shows a surprising elasticity of thought and form. And the Lener Quartet succeeds in adapting itself without difficulty to the composer's changes of mood. In the second movement it is thoughtful and serene; in the last, fairly skipping for joy. A fine set of discs, well recorded.

MOONLIGHT SONATA, Op. 27, No. 2 (Beethoven). Played by Ignaz Friedman. In four parts, on two records. Columbia.

SONATA PATHETIQUE, Op. 13 (Beethoven). Played by William Murdoch. In four parts, on two records. Columbia.

I cannot say I like Friedman's playing of the "Moonlight" as well as Bauer's performance several months ago for Victor. Friedman uses a slower *tempo*, dragging the Allegretto painfully, and giving a freer, less-restrained rendition. His piano tone, however, is decidedly superior. The "Pathetique" shows an even more magnificent piano recording. Murdoch's performance leans toward exaggeration, both in his dramatic pauses and his *pianissimo* passages, but is an intelligent interpretation.

LOUISE—Depuis le Jour (Charpentier); **RÉSURRECTION—Dieu de Grâce** (Alfano). Sung by Mary Garden. Victor.

TANNHÄUSER—Dich, teure Halle (Wagner); **LOHENGRIN—Euch Lüften, die Mein Klagen** (Wagner). Sung by Elizabeth Rethberg. Brunswick.

In 1900 Mary Garden made her début in the title rôle of "Louise" at the Opéra Comique, Paris; it is rather fitting that she should sing an aria from the same opera for her first electrically made record. Her singing is superb. So, for that matter, is Elizabeth Rethberg's in the two Wagner selections. In view of such excellent performances it is disgraceful that the orchestral background is so inadequate. Let's have a full opera-sized orchestra!

TANNHÄUSER—Overture (Wagner). Played by the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, conducted by Willem Mengelberg. In four parts, on two records. Columbia.

TANNHÄUSER—Venusberg Music and Bacchanale; Prelude to Act III (Wagner). Played by Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Albert Coates. In four parts, on two records. Victor.

It takes genius to translate a hackneyed concert piece into a perfect gem, which is what Mengelberg has done. From the

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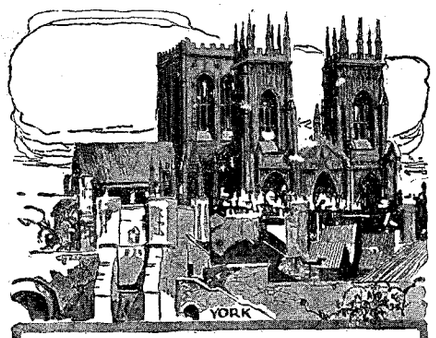

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slow, solemn opening theme to the stirring close, his performance shows perfection of detail. Whereupon Coates takes up the baton and gives us another of his characteristically eloquent Wagner recordings. How little did we dream three years ago that such music could ever be anything but a hollow travesty on the phonograph! Coates has the knack of making his orchestra sound three-dimensional. Both recordings deserve high praise. But why does Mengelberg divide the parts with such lack of regard for phrasing?

SYMPHONY NO. 35, IN D (Mozart). Played by the Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty. In six parts, on three records. Columbia.

No better antidote exists than Mozart. When one is palled by the emotionalism of Wagner, the heaviness of Brahms, the intricacy of Bach, or the sensuousness of Debussy, a Mozart symphony, taken after meals, quickly restores one's musical health. This gay little symphony is adequately performed. As recorded, the orchestration sounds even thinner than it actually is; the double basses sound too much like violas.

"1812" OVERTURE SOLENELLE (Tschaikowsky). Played by the Cleveland Orchestra, conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff. In two parts, on one record. Brunswick.

Still another "1812"! Sokoloff's brisk pace, combined with the longer-playing record, succeeds in putting the overture on one disc. In many respects his is the best interpretation available for the phonograph. But the performance is somewhat marred by the "radio" tone of the upper register, noticeable especially in the *fortissimos*.

PRELUDE: L'APRÈS-MIDI D'UN FAUNE (Debussy). Played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Klenau. In two parts, on one record. Columbia.

A clear, straightforward performance of Debussy's impressionistic prelude. Klenau produces a thoroughly pagan and sylvan atmosphere. While the recording cannot compare with that of the Mengelberg performances, it is faithful; could any one miss the change in tonal coloring when the high-pitched antique cymbals are sounded, near the close?

LA PLUS QUE LENTE—VALSE (Debussy); **LA FILLE AUX CHEVEUX DE LIN** (Debussy-Hartman), **SCHERZO—IMPROMPTU** (Grieg-Achron). Played by Jascha Heifetz. Victor.

I can muster up no prejudice against transcriptions when they are done as beautifully as Heifetz has done "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin." Why could not Heifetz have taken another selection from the set of preludes and given us an all-Debussy record, instead of spoiling the unity of atmosphere?

Piano Rolls

SONATA IN E MAJOR, Op. 109 (Beethoven). First and second movements. Played by Alfred Cortot. Duo-Art.

There is much interesting material in this sonata, especially in the rhapsodic first movement. As one might expect, Cortot's playing of it is satisfying.

TURKISH MARCH (Beethoven-Rubinstein). Played by Olga Samaroff. Ampico.

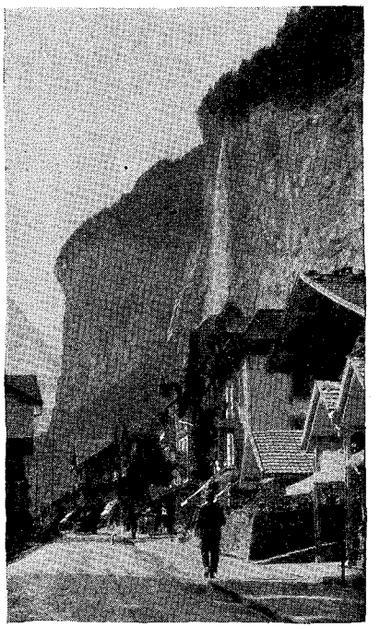
A composition like this is not difficult to perform, but is difficult to perform with such perfection as Olga Samaroff attains. What is especially noticeable is her sense of tone values.

RHAPSODY, IN BLUE (Gershwin). Part One. Played by George Gershwin. Duo-Art.

Until now, only the second part of the rhapsody was available. This first part is rushed through at a breath-taking *tempo* which, in my mind, lessens its effectiveness and destroys the pungency of its rhythms. Luckily, that fault can be easily remedied by manipulation of the speed control.

CONCERTO IN E MINOR—Romanze (Chopin—Arr. by Scholtz). Played by Rudolph Ganz. Ampico.

Not an unforgetable performance, but a discerning, tasteful one. It reveals Chopin a better master of the shorter than the longer forms.



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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fiction

KING GOSHAWK AND THE BIRDS. By Eimar O'Duffy. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A clever, satirical view of modern folly and greed and of the oppression of the poor and stupid by the rich and grasping. The spirit is as bitter as Dean Swift's. As usual in such books, the author succeeds better in pointing out deplorable things than in offering a constructive policy against them. The mind of a philosopher soars among the many heavens of the universe and seeks help from demigods and heroes of ancient Irish times. He gets one such hero to Dublin and London, and later (this hero having stolen a millionaire's bride) his son (half hero and half Irish) takes up the task. Their adventures are marvelous and ludicrous, but it cannot be said that they lead to a moral or economic reconstruction of this poor earth.

THE REBEL BIRD. By Diana Patrick. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

Although the writing of this novel is often emotional and high-pitched, it has the merit of developing a tense situation and solving it in an original way. Indeed, this is perhaps the first time in which a "rebel bird" of a mother, caught in the trap of a loveless marriage, gives her husband ground for divorce for the express reason of using the scandal to prevent her daughter from making the same mistake.

STORIES AND DRAMAS. By Leo N. Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. Lydia Turin, Mrs. H. M. Lucas, and C. J. Hogarth. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

This group of thirteen examples of Tolstoy's work was not published in Russia until after the author's death and is now translated into English for the first time. The first piece in the book, "The Story of a Yesterday," admirable, amusing, and characteristic of his lighter youthful moods, is a scrap of lightly veiled autobiography composed as long ago as 1851; the last, "A Conversation on Land," was written only four months before his death in 1910. The five-act comedy "The Contaminated Family" is in length and completeness of execution the most important piece, but few would consider it the best, although Tolstoy himself valued it highly. Farcically extravagant in characterization and incident, much of its humor, based upon the theories and catchwords of the hour concerning freedom for women, has lost savor with the passing of time; this would not have surprised Tolstoy, who, when its production was delayed (in the end it was not produced at all), earnestly urged that its pungency of effect would be seriously lessened if it were not presented at once.

While none of the contents of the volume exemplify Tolstoy's full powers, all are of interest in varying degree; it can hardly fail to be welcome to his admirers, and the wonder is that translation has been delayed so long.

Art

THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF LEARNING DECORATION AND FURNITURE. By Edward Stratton Holloway. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $4.50.

This is a simple and well-illustrated book about furniture and household decoration. But it appears that on buying it you are only in the side-show; the big tent is beyond, and another ticket-seller awaits you there. You *must* have, to use with this book, a larger (and presumably more expensive) one, called "The Practical Book of Interior Decoration." However, expense is nothing to a budding interior decorator—and he will learn to impress that on his future clients.

Essays and Criticism

SKETCHES OF THE SIXTIES. By Bret Harte and Mark Twain. John Howells, San Francisco.

This is a collection of "forgotten material" from "The Californian" of 1864–7. It is not all forgotten, since some of the items are in Mark Twain's "Sketches," and one other is the "Jumping Frog." But if it is not an important addition to the works of Harte and Twain, it is an interesting and attractive book for itself and for the light it sheds on California in the period of the Civil War.

PREJUDICES. Fifth Series. By H. L. Mencken. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

Another volume of Mr. Mencken's scalding essays. The author is still trying to explain why he stays in America if it is the sink which he pretends to think it. Apparently, it never occurs to him that in his beloved Imperial Germany, home of freedom and art, his literary course would long ago have landed him and kept him in jail.

VICTOR HUGO: THE MAN AND THE POET. By William F. Giese. Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press, New York. $4.

These brilliantly clever studies of Hugo's poetry by Professor Giese, of the University of Wisconsin, are nicely calculated to make Swinburne and other dead Hugophiles revolve rapidly in their graves. The least severe of his judgments is: "He remains always a bourgeois artist depicting the commonplaces of sentiment with much violence, exaggeration, and incidental splendor." This he proves to the hilt, yet without unfairness to his subject's great talents. Every one of Professor Giese's three hundred and fifteen tall pages crackles with wit, examples of which deserve fuller citation than is possible here. For a combination of metaphor and allusion, what could be more felicitous than this? "Each of his books is a mighty Amazon of words down which navigate two or three forlorn splinters of thought. Naturally, while this accumulation of garments is proceeding for the clothing of the idea, the idea itself often waits in chilly nakedness and grows only more cold as the preparations continue for warming it. We get at last the Chinese ice wrapped in hot dough that Heine spoke of."

Travel and Description

RAMBLES WITH ANATOLE FRANCE. By Sándor Kémeri (Mme. Georges Bölöni). Translated from the Hungarian by Emil Lengyel. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $5.

These are rambles which took Anatole France, accompanied by the author and for a time by his physician, Dr. Couchoud, through familiar parts of Paris and into Italy. To travel with Anatole France through any country was a liberal education in its art and history. Each of the Italian cities had for him, either in art or nature, some expression of the beauty whose search was his life.

The purity of Mme. Bölöni's devotion to Anatole France, then sixty-six years of age, is dwelt upon in a foreword to the book. She was a sort of spiritual trained nurse to him, and an actual amanuensis to the master, and has faithfully recorded the

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reflections of a great artist in the temple of his art. Herein are pictured the magnificent Cathedral in Milan, whose building took humanity more than two centuries; Perugia, still haunted by the spirit of St. Francis of Assisi; the forest of Dante; Florence, wherein are so many art treasures "that one has to return here over and over again, in order to assimilate the host of impressions asking for admittance to one's consciousness." He was stirred by these "heroic days of a past in which art was a living reality."

Many of the charming tales about France, like "The Little Red Coat" of his childhood, lose nothing by having been twice-told before. The book is plentifully illustrated by photographs of Anatole France at work, at the seashore, standing on Vesuvius, sitting on cathedral steps, buying candy, doing almost everything except eating "frog with cream" in Naples.

Sándor Kémeri's book justifies the rare privilege she enjoyed. Only she could have recounted so poignantly the meeting after thirty years between the greatest writer and the greatest sculptor of contemporary France. The final chapter is a note of sadness, since it was the last time, with the exception of a few moments, that the author ever saw Anatole France.

PARIS. By Sidney Dark. The Macmillan Company, New York. $6.

From a wide choice of ghosts, good and bad, the author has chosen wisely and well for his book of Paris impressions. These are not superficial impressions casually noted in passing. The quaint forgotten stories of Parisian streets, bridges, houses, and the ghosts that haunt them, the anecdotes of tragic or amusing history, are written from a friendship of long standing with the city that has meant so many things to so many men.

Mr. Dark's love for French history amounts to a passion that brings to life in his book the crowds that have surged through the Place de la Concorde; Robespierre, jostled along the Rue St. Honoré, on the same journey as his great enemy, Danton; Verlaine, oddest and most futile of the Communards; Victor Hugo, surrounded by his circle of flatterers; Richelieu, that great servant of France, wandering in the Palais Royal; the starving mob in 1789 outside Versailles; and "the ghosts of unhappy women who stood for a brief hour in glory and splendor within the walls of Notre Dame as the prelude to heartbreak and disappointment."

These are only a few of the varied impressions told by a connoisseur in exploring cities with the enthusiasm that makes history an art, with romance at every turning of the corner. The drawings by Henry Rushbury are charming, and fully as interesting as the text.

Religion

A FAITH FOR THE NEW GENERATION. By James Gordon Gilkey. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

Because their elders have some time ago made their own readjustments does not leave it any less the fact that college students and other young people to-day, caught up by scientific studies, often feel the religion they have been taught at home not quite up to date. To meet this sense sympathetically is a great gift. Dr. Gilkey well exercises it in "A Faith for the New Generation," making that very feeling of a new world the background on which he shows those who hold it the sort of God in whom they can believe, the reality of prayer and of immortality, and the appeal of Jesus. The final chapter in the volume states that challenge of church life which the author, who is the minister of the South Congregational Church in Springfield, as well as Professor of Biblical Literature in Amherst, has made so successful in his own parish. One must not forget to note the vividness and humanness with which all the argument is illustrated. "A Faith for a New Generation" will be of sure help to any who need for any reason to feel again how logical Christianity is.

Music

SO THIS IS JAZZ! By Henry O. Osgood. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $3.

Under Mr. Osgood's genial ministrations, jazz is shown to be a creature of no horrid mien—occasionally monotonous, perhaps, but endlessly resourceful and ingenious. He wisely does not attempt to improve on Virgil Thomson's masterly definition, which runs: "Jazz, in brief, is a compound of (*a*) the fox-trot rhythm (a four measure, *alla breve,* with a double accent), and (*b*) a syncopated melody over this rhythm," but he supplements it with numerous musical illustrations, and a thorough dissection of jazz orchestration and instrumentation. He also writes lively biographical sketches of such jazz artists as Ted Lewis, Vincent Lopez, and George Gershwin. Several pages are devoted to an analysis of the last-named master's "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Concerto in F," concerning the second of which some would paraphrase the White King's pronouncement on hay as a restorative, and say that if there isn't anything better there is at least nothing like it.

Philosophy

ADVENTURES ON THE BORDERLAND OF ETHICS. By Richard C. Cabot, M.D. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

Essays by the Professor of Clinical Medicine and of Social Ethics in Harvard University. Discussions of ethics and their relation to theology, medicine, business, and education.

Architecture

SMALL MANOR HOUSES AND FARMSTEADS IN FRANCE. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Roger Wearne Ramsdell. Frontispiece in Color, and 253 Illustrations in Half-Tone. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $15.

A handsome book, primarily for the architect who wishes to study country houses and large farmhouses as they were built in France. Fully illustrated with pictures and plans. The half-tones are soft and admirably reproduced.

Politics and Government

THE NEW KOREA. By Alleyne Ireland. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

From August 29, 1910, Japan has had full responsibility for and full powers in the administration of Korea. Following its mercilessly severe repression of a revolt by Korean nationalists in March, 1919, so harsh as to arouse indignation even in Japan, Baron Saito was appointed Gover-

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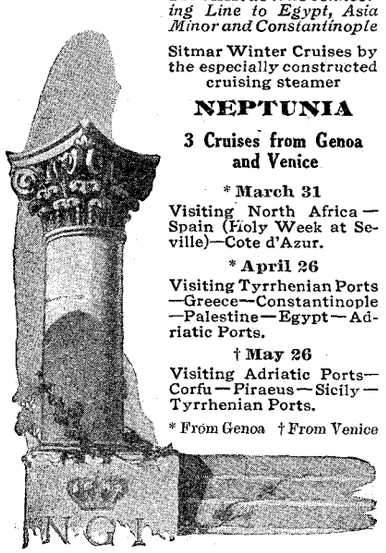

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Little "Ads" That Reach Far

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nor-General. Since that time, Mr. Ireland is convinced, there has occurred a steady and accelerating improvement in the general conditions, in the administrative organization and personnel, and in the temper of the intercourse between the Koreans and the Japanese. In short, he believes that Korea is in good hands and should remain there, and his thoroughly documented book goes far to sustain his conviction.

Plays

PLAYS FOR STROLLING MUMMERS. Edited by Frank Shay. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

The tireless Mr. Shay presents eight short plays which can be produced against a plain back-drop with a minimum of time, trouble, and talent—all excellent recommendations for plays intended for amateur production. Among them are "All on a Summer's Day: A Charming Trifle," subtitled, one hopes, by Mr. Shay and not by the author, Colin Clements; "Creatures of Impulse: A Musical Comedy," by W. S. Gilbert (but where is the music?); and "Inside Stuff: A Gastronomical Fantasy," by Theodore Pratt, in which we noted among the characters "Young Gastric Juice," "Old Gastric Juice," and "Slice of Cucumber"—and read no more that day.

Business

BUSINESS ANNALS—United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Italy, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, South Africa, Australia, India, Japan, China. By Willard Long Thorp. The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York.

This volume is one of the publications of an organization which is achieving increasing respect for its fundamental fact studies in the economic field. The "business annals" of the countries named in the long title just quoted cover a period of decades and attempt to set down historically the dates, durations, and chief characteristics of business cycles the world over. "Every one who reads this story year after year for nation after nation will see running through all the episodes one of the problems of modern civilization. In no country covered by the annals—not in the most rapidly growing communities developing rich new lands, and not in the most conservative old communities—does a period of economic prosperity last more than five or six years." Later the conclusion is vouchsafed that there is no such thing as a "normal state of trade."

"Business Annals" is not entertaining. It could not be. It is a solid mass of facts, an appalling mass of facts. Just to suggest what sort of light it throws on events, let us quote the record for a sample year—1857:

Prosperity; panic; recession; depression.

Activity gives way to dullness, spring, and stagnation, autumn; commodity prices decline late in year; many failures; enormous foreign trade checked.

Money very tight; panic, August; runs on banks and bank failures, October; specie payment suspended, October to December; stock prices collapse with low point, October; bonds collapse temporarily, autumn.

Good wheat and cotton crops, lower prices.

Dred Scott decision, March; tariff reduced, March.

The Bureau has performed a unique service in preparing and publishing the "Annals."

Miscellaneous

ADVANCED EQUITATION. By Count Baretto de Souza. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $7.

This book, a sequel to his "Principles of Equitation," is written by one of the best-known riding masters in the country. Equitation as understood and practiced by the Count has about the relationship to the horseback riding seen on most bridle paths of Zuloaga to a calciminer. He is a firm and vociferous believer in the Haut Manège, High School Riding it was called in the gay '90's, a business that many excellent cross-country riders, polo players, and fox hunters are prone to look down upon, not realizing that the Count is merely teaching in a methodical way things that they will learn subconsciously for themselves—provided their collar bones hold out.

"Advanced Equitation" is extensively illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and is not intended for the novice rider, nor will it appeal greatly to the general reader, unless he is one of those curious souls with an affection for any one so completely enthusiastic in his subject as Count de Souza. The book begins with the King's description of the gentleman from Normandy in Hamlet, "who to such wondrous doings brought his horse, as he had been incorps'd and demi-natur'd with the brave beast;" and the following pages contain, besides sage advice, much reference and quotation of the great Bauchers, Rache, Le Bon, the Comte de la Guerinière, Colonel McTaggart, and other noble and ancient masters of his art.

Contributors' Gallery

ONE of the best known contributors to The Outlook, Frederick M. Davenport, here presents what we believe to be the most important as well as the clearest review of water power as a public resource that has appeared in any periodical. As a member of Congress, he understands its practical political aspects. As Professor of Law and Politics in Hamilton College, he understands the economic laws which any successful political treatment of water power must observe. If the past half-century has been the age of the railway, the age we are entering is that of electric power. If in this period we are to avoid the calamities which befell the country through failure to foresee the need of proper control of the railways, investors in electric power and users of electric power alike must now prepare to form that enlightened public opinion for which Mr. Davenport appeals.

ISRAEL T. DEYO, an Amherst graduate, is a lawyer of Binghamton, New York.

LET'S Not Think" was written by a student at a State university. He writes: "The longer I go to college, the more I am convinced that the extra-curricular activities give a fellow the training which will help to make a good citizen in later years. I appreciate the value of scholarship, and mine is high enough so that I don't worry about flunking out." We comment on this article in an editorial.

CHARLES HENRY MELTZER has had a long and varied experience as a newspaper correspondent and a critic of music and the drama. He has also written several plays and made English singing versions of French, German, and Italian grand opera librettos. He has been a frequent contributor to The Outlook.

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EARN $120 to $250 monthly; expenses paid as railway traffic inspector. We secure position for you after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free Booklet CM-27, Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WANTED—Capable household assistant. Education and refinement more necessary than experience. Reply 7,532, Outlook.

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WANTED—Well-educated young lady, positively under 35, Protestant, cheerful, kindly, obliging, as helpful resident companion for elderly lady, deaf, living very quietly, New York, small hotel. Charge of mending, letter writing (dictation), with *distinct voice for reading aloud.* Salary $65 with board. Personal interview necessary. Address, inclosing references, qualifications, age, etc., 7,528, Outlook.

WIDOWER over sixty, alone, needs next fall company two congenial women (or mother and daughter), evenings. Bridge players. One woman directs housekeeping. Other free during day. Offers board, two large rooms, two baths, 3d floor house, Murray Hill. Write *now full description applicants.* Cultural and educational background. References. Box one twenty-five, Wall Street Post Office.

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COMPANION—Refined Englishwoman desires position as companion-help to a lady or semi-invalid lady. 7,526, Outlook.

ENGLISHWOMAN, nursery governess, children 3 to 8. Suburbs New York, Philadelphia. References. 7,536, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher is seeking position in summer camp. Can furnish best of references. 7,538, Outlook.

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FRENCH, German. Experienced instructress will teach in summer school. References, Bryn Mawr, France. 7,529, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, refined, care one girl of three or older. No laundry. Philadelphia suburbs. 2203 N. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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PLAYWRIGHTS: Have your plays produced and published. Write for particulars at once. Playwright's Guide Co., 107-35 New York Blvd., Jamaica, L. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

LADIES—Let Patricia Dix help you with that next club or study paper. Rates reasonable. 7,275, Outlook.

PARENTS advised concerning ideal camps and private schools. American Teachers' Agency, Springfield, Mass.

PRACTICAL nurse will take invalid or elderly person to board in quiet home in country village. References exchanged. Laura Scott, Shushan, Washington Co., N. Y.

UNUSUALLY good New England country home, with careful moral and spiritual training, offered for little girl. $85 monthly. References exchanged. 7,531, Outlook.

CLERGYMAN'S wife, educated, refined woman who has reared family, wishes child to board and train. Mother's care given. Home within one hour of New York. 7,539, Outlook.

By the Way

A SINGULARLY embarrassing misprint occurred not long ago, and the Medical Council are said to be up in arms.

"The doctor felt the patient's purse," the sentence ran, "and declared there was no hope."

The average guaranties for a single appearance in cities of over 300,000 population for the most popular concert artists are listed by "Variety," a theatrical trade paper, as follows:

John McCormack	$5,000
Fritz Kreisler	4,750
Amelita Galli-Curci	4,250
Paderewski	4,250
Mischa Elman	4,000
Feodor Chaliapin	4,000
Will Rogers	3,500
Mary Garden	3,500
Kubelik	3,500
Roland Hayes (colored)	3,200
Mme. Alda	3,000
Serge Rachmaninoff	3,000
Mme. Schumann-Heink	3,000
Benjamin Gigli	3,000
Martinelli	3,000
Alfred [presumably Albert] Spalding	2,500
John Charles Thomas	2,500
Florence Macbeth	2,500
Geraldine Farrar	2,000
Ruth Draper	1,500
Paul Robeson (colored)	1,250

From the Boston "Transcript:"

Marks: "Do you take many magazines at your house?"

Parks: "Three at a club rate. We get one that I don't want, one my wife doesn't want, and one neither of us wants, all for $7.50."

A small boy in Willard, New York, answers the question, "When should you learn good habits?" as follows: "When we are young and when the minister calls."

"I must begin buying my presents," said Mrs. G. "You know, Cousin Ellie gave us that big blue vase last year—we ought to reciprocate."

"Reciprocate?" answered Mr. G. "For that vase! You mean retaliate."

The following conversation at market in an eastern Pennsylvania town is reported by the Rev. John M. De Chant:

Customer: "Is them aigs fresh?"

Market woman: "I ain't sayin' they ain't!"

Customer: "I ain't asked you, is they ain't. I'm askin' you, is they is. Is they?"

The house needs paint, the wife needs clothes,
The children shoes.
Among these needs, you may suppose,
It's hard to choose.
No man could be in a worse strait
Between two fires—
I guess all else will have to wait,
The car needs tires.
—*W. A., in Boston "Transcript."*

The Board of Health of Harrison, New Jersey, recently sent letters to parents asking if they were willing for their children to undergo the Schick test. One disturbed mother, whose name was not revealed, replied yesterday:

"I refuse positively to permit either of my boys to take the Schick test. I have read the book and seen the play, and want you to know I don't approve of them."

A pamphlet concerning diphtheria has been mailed to her.

A news item from Chicago reads: "One man is knocked down every ten minutes in Chicago." One would think it would wear him out.

"What broke up your country club?"

"A lot of country people got in."

A news despatch from Peking states that the Chinese are having their first taste of chop suey—the "Chinese" dish invented in America—and they pronounce it good. A new restaurant has been opened in Peking which serves this dish, hitherto unknown to China.

From the Allston "Recorder:"

Brown: "I hear Jones is letting the rest of the world go by."

Greene: "Retired, eh?"

Brown: "No, bought a used car."

The new Hotel Manger in New York City boasts a female barber and a male manicurist.

Mrs. Joseph S. Rice, of A. & M. College, Mississippi, sends in the following true story:

Jim and Andy were discussing the death of a friend.

Jim said: "Andy, who gwine to bury Mr. Jones?"

Andy replied: "I don' know who gwine bury him, but Mr. Smith *undertook* him."

(Mr. Smith was the undertaker.)

The Chinese soldiers appear to be running short of ammunition, and in default of anything better are resorting to the most primitive methods of warfare. One of the Chinese news agencies recently reported that an attempt on the part of the invading Nationalist troops to advance on Shanchow from Lingpao was halted by stone-throwing troops under General Tsai Yun-sheng. Owing to lack of ammunition, both attacking and defending forces engaged in a terrific encounter with rocks, the invaders being finally crushed back.

"What do you think I am," said the ear-approachable politician to the big boss, "to sell out to you? I'm not that kind of a guy. Besides, I'm offered more from the other side."

Here is a charade as a change of dish from our usual anagram. The answer will be printed next week.

When you're in fault just own it up
If you would be respected,
Don't do as Father Adam did
When first he was detected.
How much more manly if instead
Of telling how Eve tempted
He'd said, "To be my one and two
I three," and Eve exempted.

If you're my whole and live a life
Like Galahad the blameless,
Of blackest crimes you are accused,
Your virtues all are nameless.

Answer to last week's anagram: "Alger," "regal," "large," "glare," "lager."

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Free for All

Two Quatrains from Tucson

THIS, by Don C. Seitz, appeared in The Outlook recently:

THE CARIBBEES

I should like to live at ease
Somewhere in the Caribbees
Where the waving palm trees grow
And the cheery trade winds blow.

Where the sunshine rules the sky
And no gray clouds whistle by;
Dream of youth and things that please,
Somewhere in the Caribbees!

Here is my reply for what it is worth:

If you wish to live at ease
Go not to the Caribbees.
Come to Arizona high,
Close up to the clear blue sky.

Where the sun shines every day,
Never goes a week away.
Dream or work or golf or ride;
Here at Tucson ever 'bide.

DON STEPHEN.

Tucson, Arizona.

Is Uncle Sam Sometimes Right in Latin America?

I SHOULD like to see an impartial review of the Mexican question in The Outlook. Our Federated Council of Churches of Christ seems to assume that Americans who have invested money in Mexico have no rights the Mexicans are bound to respect, but this view does not seem right to me—and I am a Protestant and have no money invested in Mexico.

No doubt the Roman Catholic Church has not taken full advantage of its opportunities to improve the condition of the Mexican people in the past; but it strikes me the Mexican Government is going too far in its present conflict with the Church.

Some of our intellectuals seem to assume that we are always wrong in our relations with foreign nations, and particularly the Latin-American peoples, and frequently refer to the wrong done Mexico in the war of 1846–7. I suppose, if we had not taken California and New Mexico, etc., in that war that conditions there would now be very much like the rest of Mexico.

I am leaning to the view that unless our neighbors to the south behave themselves, maintaining peace, order, and justice, we will eventually have to go down there and establish a stable government, turning it over to the Mexicans when they are ready for it, and reserving the right to step in when necessary to restore order, as in Cuba under the Platt Amendment.

Anyhow, regardless of my views, which are tentative, I certainly would like to see a pretty thorough discussion of the whole Mexican problem by some impartial authority, if possible to secure the services of such a one, or a full presentation of the views of both sides. O. E. ANDERSON.

South Bend, Indiana.

Some Searching Questions

BELIEVING you to be sincere in your statement at the close of the editorial "What Men Believe," in the January 12 issue—"What we should like to see attempted is a questionnaire devoted solely to religion as a way of life and a source of power for life"—I venture this:

1. Is God (your God) an ever-present factor in your life's experience?

2. Is your knowledge and acquaintance with him sufficient to lift you absolutely beyond and above all doubt?

3. Have you indisputable evidence of his leadership?

4. Does your faith in him lift you daily toward the moral perfection of Christ?

5. If not, of what special use is your vision to yourself or humanity?

Leaving out of consideration divisions of faith, which are all limited by "humanity," if these first four questions can be answered in the affirmative, I dare say the souls thus answering will be found to be the broadest, bravest, happiest, most serious, and sincere of citizens, no matter to what people or country they may belong.

(Mrs.) A. F. NEWMAN.

Hector, Minnesota.

Contributors' Gallery

M. R. HARRINGTON was the archæologist in charge of the expedition to the Lost City of Nevada, which he describes so interestingly in this issue. He is considered one of the foremost archæologists in this country, his specialty being the early Indians in America. In order to gain a better understanding of and correlation with the Indians of earlier eras, Mr. Harrington has spent much time with Indian tribes in various States, including Arkansas, Tennessee, New York, Florida, and others, and has a very sympathetic understanding as well as scientific knowledge of the Indians and their mode of living.

Mr. Harrington was formerly with the American Museum of Natural History, but he is now connected with the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. He has written several books, notably "Cuba before Columbus," and numerous magazine articles.

A. M. NIKOLAIEFF was formerly colonel on the Russian General Staff in the division concerned with Far Eastern matters. From 1911 to 1914, during the first period of the Chinese revolution which set up the Republic, he was second Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in China, stationed at Shanghai. Later he was Military Attaché of the Russian Embassies in London and Washington. He has kept up a consecutive study of the military situation in China from the point of view of a technical expert in strategy. His study has been based on information from the foreign press in China and personal sources. The Outlook is fortunate in having his analysis of this dramatic situation.

CHARLES K. TAYLOR'S article in this issue on "Touring by Third Class" is based on his experience gained through a trip in England made last summer with a group of American schoolboys. On their bicycle tour in England these Americans visited several English schools, which Mr. Taylor has described in articles published in The Outlook. One of the articles elicited an entertaining and self-revealing reply, printed last week, from a master at Winchester College, an ancient school, proud of its traditions and customs. Mr. Taylor, as well as the editors of The Outlook, was delighted with the rapier work of the indignant scholarly master in his defense against a rather too obviously amused American.

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